

The INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. VII.—No. 2.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1889.

TERMS: \$2.00 per year, in advance.
Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A CHAT ABOUT ANCIENT PRINTS.*

BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

THE readers of THE INLAND PRINTER have, undoubtedly, frequently been stirred to wonderment by press notices about ancient prints and the enormous sums paid for the same by modern bibliophiles, and I believe it occurred only lately that Mr. Quentin, of London, paid an enormous sum for one of the old bible prints. Mr. Quentin is not merely a speculator in antiquities of the book market, but he is a connoisseur of the purest designs, who will not ride a hobby simply for the sake of the hobby, but who well knows what he is doing in paying his many pounds for the possession of a few printed sheets, an action which may appear to the uninitiated or uninterested as explainable only as the result of mental aberration. In the face of such facts, the writer of this paper believes it well to chat a few minutes with the reader about ancient prints; how they are valued by connoisseurs, and what must be considered in distinguishing them from unworthy imitations, and by what means the historians undertake to place a print of which neither printer nor period of issue are known. Karl Faulmann, the eminent author of valuable technical works, to whose genius for historical investigation, and talent for patient research, the printing fraternity, aye, the entire world, owes many a debt, devotes a number of pages to this particular subject, and I take pleasure in introducing to the American reader, interested in the cause, the views and experiences of this eminent man.

The first prints from type, known to us, have been called "Incunables," or *cradle prints*, and it may be taken for granted that the older the print the larger the type. The inferiority in the cut of the type and the crookedness and apparent untidiness in appearance of some old prints is not a sign of their age, as has often been supposed, as it was proven (by Fischer) that the first prints show much more exactness and clearness in this direction than later issues, which—perhaps

through pressure of opposition, or other reasons—have suffered from carelessness and haste. The number of works printed from the time of the invention of the art of printing to the end of the fifteenth century reaches the number of 16,299. Considering that each edition consisted of an average of three hundred copies, it may be accepted as a fact that during the space of time mentioned not less than five million printed books were published. Many of these prints bear neither the imprint of the printer nor the year of their publication, and this circumstance has frequently given rise to disagreement among bibliophiles and historians as to the actual precedence of some of the works over others. It has been for some time one of the theories that the development of any art or handicraft is subject to the practice of the same, which, more or less, will stamp upon the visible memento its physical appearance, so that, for example, this appearance will decide in doubtful cases about the question of precedence. As already mentioned above, this theory, although based upon logical preliminaries, has proven to suffer from false conclusions.

The learned librarian, Fischer, says: "It is not always the incompleteness, the disconnected appearance or the unevenness of the lines in ancient prints which must be considered as pointing to the first stage of printing; this may be accounted for as being due to the inferiority of the stamp (type) cutter, or even to the incompetence of the typesetter. It is a fact, proven over and over again, that the first prints of many are exquisitely executed in every detail, and that many later prints lack the superiority of these first attempts." And, he continues further, "It is also not the shape of the letters nor the parchment, the paper or its marks which solely should be considered in ascribing an unknown print to a certain printer and to a certain date and place, but it is the general habit of certain periods, the general appearance of prints which form an important item in deciding the time of their issue. In judging simply from outer appearances, the historian will easily be led astray and mistake the prints of Hist, Quentell and Friedberg, or take a Schöffer for the work of Wensler or of Peter Braem."

*The author is indebted to Karl Faulmann of Vienna for the substance of this paper.

As a certain guide to some extent in considering the age of an ancient print we may accept the size of the letters. It is apparent that the cutting of larger stamps for letters must have been much easier than their reductions, and we may, therefore, accept the size of the letters as an important item, and rightfully believe that books with larger letters preceded those printed with

**Incipit epistola sancti iheronimi ad
paulinum presbiterum de omnibus
diuine historie libris. capitulu p̄mū.**

**Rater ambrosius
tua michi munus-
cula p̄ferens. detulit
sibi et suauissimas
lras. q̄ a principio
amicicie. fide p̄ba-**

**te iam fidei et veteris amicicie noua:
p̄ferebant. Vera enī illa necessitudo ē.
et xpi glutino copulata. q̄m non utili-
tas rei familiaris. nō p̄cīa tantum
corporis. nō s̄bdola et palpās adulaō.
sed dei timor. et diuinā scripturarū
studia conciliant. Legim⁹ in veterib⁹
historiis. quosdā lustrasse puincias.
nouos adisse p̄p̄os. maria trāsisse.
ut eos quos ex libris nouerant. corā
q̄ uiderēt. Sicut pitagoras memphi-
ticos uates. sic plato egīptū. et architā
tarentinū. eandemq; oram ytalie. que
quondā magna grecia dicebat. labo-
riossime peraguit. et ut qui athenis
m̄ḡ erat. et potens. cuiusq; doctrinas**

smaller characters. At first there was only one bible, printed with coarse letters, known to the chroniclers. Later on, about 1760, we find two bibles which claim the right of priority; one containing 36 lines to the page and the other 42. Both have the character of the misals and cannot by their outer appearance be definitely assigned to the right period.

The difference in the quantity of lines to the page can also be found in other prints. Mentel's Latin bible

contains 49 lines; Schöffer's bible, 48; another, printed about 1467, three years after Schöffer's, contains 56 lines; while Froben's (1490) bible reached the minimum size—that of nonpareil type. This reduction in the size of type was due to the endeavor to make all possible use of the paper, and can be found in different editions of the same work, namely, the psalters, by Schöffer—the first edition containing 20 lines to the page, the second 23. The first edition fills 175 leaves, while the second, with omissions made in the former, is printed on 136 leaves, a saving of 39 leaves, undoubtedly a considerable item at that time.

Historians have been puzzled by the discovery that there are two editions of the 42-line bible in existence, of which the one—the so-called clear one—contains 42 lines to the page from beginning to end, while in the other we find the first eight pages to contain only 40 lines to the page (the ninth 41). Some bibliographers believe that the latter is a reprint, and Madden, to whom the discovery is due, claims that two typesetters were engaged with the same copy, which was dictated to them by a copyholder, and that one of them in making abundant use of abbreviations succeeded in putting into 40 lines of type that for which the other required 42 lines. There are several important reasons to doubt this theory. As an explanation of the double composition of one and the same copy by two men at the same time, it may be accepted that this system was introduced to obtain, in cases of pressure, two compositions for two presses, and thus—although the reproduction of plates by stereotyping was not yet known—enable a speedier production of the work in hand. It is hardly reasonable to believe that this process was really necessary in the production of the bible in question, of which I hereby reproduce a part of a page, originally set up in the imperial office at Vienna, with the Gutenberg type belonging to this exquisitely fitted institution.

The reproduction of the original has been effected for me by Messrs. A. Ringler & Co., of New York, and I will not hesitate to express my utmost satisfaction with the same, which permits me to present to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER an exact reprint of the beginning of the celebrated 42-line bible.

It is not known when the printing of this bible was brought to a finish. A copy of the same at the Paris National Library contained two dates, namely, August 15 and August 24, 1456, at which time the connection between Gutenberg and Faust was already severed and it seems that this bible print was actually finished without Gutenberg's assistance.

The composition of the bible undeniably bears numerous marks of accomplished and careful workmanship. The lines are neatly justified, and, with the exception of some minor faults, which may be evident to the eye of the qualified critic, with some care could have been avoided, the whole work is a joy to the eye of the connoisseur and a pleasure to the soul of the historical expert.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

STEREOTYPING.

NO. I.—BY CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, JR.

WHILE it is an undoubted fact that printing, more than anything else, has advanced modern civilization, its invention and improvements are not so much to be attributed to the men who made them as to the age which produced the men. Before the awakening of intelligence of the masses which occurred in the Middle Ages, the reproduction of manuscripts by writing answered all demands, and had printing been invented or introduced before the world was ready for it, it would have languished or even died out. And so in the branch of stereotyping. There is no doubt that the first letterpress prints were made from engraved wood blocks, which, of course, in a broad sense of the word, were stereotypes, and, if we are to believe tradition, typography arose from the sawing up of these blocks into separate letters so as to admit of new combinations. It must have occurred to many during the 250 years after Gutenberg's first attempts that certain advantages would result from having the pages of one piece of metal, and it is impossible to believe that the ingenuity shown in other branches of the art would not suffice to solve this comparatively simple problem had there been a demand for such a process. With changed conditions as regards learning, manufactures and the arts, as well as the mental and political condition of the people, it is difficult, if not impossible, to imagine the situation of the early printers. With the unlettered populace under domination of the church, their clientage limited, without a single modern method or machine, and under the necessity of manufacturing all their tools and materials, with the exception of paper, they nevertheless produced results which were remarkable if these conditions be taken into account. It is for the above and other reasons that the wooden hand press sufficed for almost three centuries, and the editions were in most cases so small that the conditions for the perfection of the art of stereotyping were extremely unfavorable. In some few cases, where the nature of the work warranted the outlay, as in bibles, prayer and school books, partly worn-out type was preserved in the made-up pages. It is worth remarking that at least one of the parties who preserved pages in this manner is said to have ruined himself financially in the undertaking, though the work in question was a no less staple article than the English bible. As early as the latter part of the seventeenth century these pages are said to have been more securely fastened together or stereotyped by soldering the lower surface of the form. This process has been described and allowed to go unquestioned in almost every book on printing written during the century, but the practical mechanic who has had any experience with similar attempts with old type must look upon it as extremely difficult, if not impossible, to produce in this manner a printing block of the same thickness throughout, and even were it possible to firmly attach a perfectly even layer of solder of the thickness of "three quires of

writing paper," the writer does not think it would be sufficient to prevent accidents in the breaking apart of the form. Be this as it may, stereotyping, in the modern sense of the word, is applied to the process of taking casts of molten metal in matrices formed from a type or relief block, and it is with this limitation that the following remarks on stereotyping are written, no note being made of the important art of electrotyping, nor of the production of stereotypes of other material, such, for example, as celluloid.

There is still considerable controversy as to which nation belongs the honor of first having produced practical results from stereotyping, but it has in late years been narrowed down to the claims of the English and the Dutch. In the latter part of the seventeenth century, and in the first few years of the eighteenth, Joseph Hoffman is said to have experimented with stereotyping in Leyden. As to the nature of these experiments we know but little. It has until recently been thought that he set up his type in pages and soldered them together at the base, as described above, but Baron van Westreenen van Tiellandt, writing in 1833, claims, after careful researches, to have discovered several of the original blocks stereotyped in or about 1701 and the few succeeding years, and in his pamphlet published at that time shows some excellent proofs purporting to be taken from these original stereotypes. He also endeavors in an elaborate argument to substantiate Holland's claim to priority, but, unfortunately, the authorities he quotes are either very vague in their statements or flatly contradict him. The plaster process is supposed to have been used in making these plates, although the evidence says nothing which will enable us to positively specify the process used.

According to the best of our information, William Ged made his first experiments in stereotyping in 1725, at Edinburgh, Scotland. He met with a number of failures and entered into several copartnerships which were afterward dissolved. The first work which he seems to have completed was a prayer book, printed about 1731. A proof of two pages, from original plates, is shown in Hansard's *Typographia*, and though somewhat the worse for wear and rough handling, still shows that they must have been fairly well made. Owing to the antagonism of the workmen who intentionally battered the plates, and who, when correcting one fault purposely made others, the work was so full of errors that the book was suppressed by authority, and the plates, with the exception of those printed in Hansard, were melted down. The first work, copies of which are still in existence, is a *Sallust*, of which several editions were printed from 1739 to 1744. This, as well as "The Life of God in the Soul of Man," published in 1742, was stereotyped in Edinburgh. Ged endeavored to keep his process secret, but we have every reason to believe that it was the plaster of paris method re-introduced by Tilloch and Foulis half a century later. In 1730 Gabriel Valleyre stereotyped his "Livres Des Heures" in Paris by pressing his pages into clay and casting from these matrices in copper or bronze. The results were hardly satisfactory, as the lines in the type

plate were not sharp and clear. In 1740 a small volume was published at Erfurth, giving description of casting stereotypes by a method which is essentially the plaster of paris process. The author also describes another way of making matrices by substituting sand and various other ingredients for the plaster of paris. Quite a number of others are known to have experimented with stereotyping during the middle of the eighteenth century, and there is hardly any doubt that there were many who pursued their experiments with more or less success, whose achievements have never been recorded.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WHY PRESSES RUN HARD.

BY ALTON B. CARTY.

IT must be remembered that presses are inanimate objects, that they have no property of thought or action and are subject alone to their creator, man. This is a self-evident declaration, yet one that is constantly being ignored save by those whose business it is to erect presses and set them going. Did you ever notice the care the machinist who erects the press bestows on the bed plate, that is, the foundation of the machine? How everything is adjusted to a nicety by the spirit level and then how smoothly the press works when set in motion? The spirit level is not used often enough by pressmen, especially in offices where the floor is liable to give or settle. A frequent application of the spirit level to the bed of the machine and a "trueing-up" will frequently be advantageous. My first duty in taking charge of a machine is to place my spirit level, which I always carry among my tools, on the press. Sometimes the result has been astonishing, and I have on several occasions been compelled to raise the machine an inch or more at a corner or an entire end.

All presses should be readily turned by hand, some allowance being made, of course, for the size of the machine. I remember when I took charge of the *Times* office, in this city, about two years ago, one of the cylinder presses could hardly be turned by hand, and, in fact, a six-horse power engine strained at the job with sixty pounds of steam pressure. I knew the condition of the press was "abnormal," one might say, and a leveling up of the machine failed to do any good. The press was a Potter country, and I thought I knew all about it. I took off the intermediate cog wheel and found the cylinder turned easily; then I disconnected the shaft that drives the bed, and that wheel turned readily. I knew then the trouble was in the bed, so I took it off the press and found that in moving the machine from another building one end of the rollerway under the bed, which was made in two sections, had become bent and was binding on the rollers in the rack. A little filing off the burr and a straightening up of the crooked piece set matters all right, and, to use a common expression, "the machine ran like a top." Of course this article is only written for those who are not as wise as some of the "city chaps," who must remember that little things, seemingly, often prove troublesome to country printers.

Perhaps the frequent cause of hard running machines is due more to tightening the impression screws than to any other matter. All pressmen know that the impression screws ought to be left alone when once the cylinder is parallel with the bed, but it is often the case that the cylinder is lifted or lowered to suit the job. On several occasions have I noticed that the impression screws were the cause of hard running machines, and I not unfrequently look at the screws first. It must be remembered that the upper impression screw can be turned so tightly on the cylinder box of some machines as to make it almost impossible to turn the machine by hand, or very hard at the least. Try it on your machine and be convinced. The upper screw should work easily and should be turned down against the box in which the spindle of the cylinder works by hand, never with a wrench, although a wrench should be used on the lock nut which prevents the screw from turning and working loose. If your press runs hard examine your impression screws and see if they are not too tight.

Keep the machine well oiled and carry a piece of waste and a horseshoe nail in one hand while oiling. The nail is to pick out dirt from the oil holes and the waste to wipe off all superfluous oil. An easy running press means but little wear of the machine and less strain on the engine, which in turn mean less fuel. In nine cases out of ten the cause of hard running machines can be traced to one of the above factors.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

LADY COMPOSITORS.

BY F. M. COLE.

WERE one to visit the printing offices in Chicago, or any other city where female compositors are employed, a pale, worn-out set would be seen. Many there are, 'tis true, who have their usual robust appearance; but many, and a majority, wear that peculiarly pale, determined expression which follows a term at the case. The average time a young woman can endure continuous work at the case is considerably less than five years. Some go over that time, but when they leave the case at five years, headaches, backaches and other aches have played sad havoc with their constitutions, unfitting them for other employment.

The agencies which contribute mainly to this destruction of health are lead poison, heat, confinement and the almost invariably poor ventilation.

Printing offices through the country are generally free from the main objectionable features so abundantly possessed by city offices; and, too, a much smaller proportionate number of female compositors are found in the country offices. The reason of this is the fact that a country printer must be able to do all classes of work—composition, presswork, and frequently editorial writing.

Another interesting fact would be noticed in a visit to the offices. A majority of the girls are between eighteen and twenty-two years of age. Very few are over twenty-five, though fully two-thirds appear much

older than the age they give. The number now employed in Chicago, computed after a careful canvass, is between four and five hundred. There are a few employed on the morning papers to distribute type; but the majority will be found in book and periodical printing houses. A large number are also employed in the offices of the various trade journals, where the pay is the lowest and men cannot be found to do the work. Some have adopted the profession out of necessity; others to satisfy a taste for dress, while a few, a very few, have taken up the "stick" solely because they love the work.

The foreman in the offices where women are employed is generally courteous and kind out of a regard for the sex and their proverbial dependency. The work assigned them is invariably straight composition, the belief prevailing that they lack the confidence in themselves and the strength to do jobwork.

An old foreman said, regarding women in the profession: "Girls cannot continuously set more than five thousand 'ems' per day, while men will set from seven to eight thousand; not because the girls are not quicker in movement and perception, for they are, but because they cannot stand it, they are not strong enough. It seems to be the back that gives out. Girls cannot work more than eight hours and keep it up. They know it, and they rarely will. Even this seems to pull them down, so that it is extremely rare that a girl continues more than five years at the business."

The average pay of women engaged in setting type is about \$8 per week, while men make from \$12 to \$14 on piecework, except on the morning papers, where their pay runs from \$18 to \$25. Notwithstanding this meager pay, there are a number of young ladies engaged in the city who are saving up handsome amounts each year. Some are investing in real estate, some in building and loan associations, while others are laying the foundations to prospective homes by weekly depositing their money in banks. The majority of female compositors, though, at the close of their term at the case will have nothing to show in return for their shattered health and lost time.

The tramp printer has been a conspicuous figure in newspaper life since long before the days of Artemus Ward. He has penetrated the borderland of civilization and darkened the threshold of every known printing office. Yet as long as he has been extant the number of known female tramp printers have not reached a score.

Several years ago there passed through western Ohio, riding when fortune favored, walking when fortune frowned, a young woman tramp apostle of Franklin. She was dressed plainly but neatly in what might be called a cross between a traveling and office suit of brown color. The toughened expression on her face indicated that she was familiar with the tricks of the profession, versed in the study of vulgarity. No tender, trusting female was she, but a hardened, suspicious, masculine woman. She understood job printing and was remarkably

rapid on straight matter, and to this more than anything else is to be attributed her good success in a generally unsuccessful venture.

Undoubtedly, the chief reason why the walks of the tramp printer are so infrequently invaded by the female compositors, is their inability to endure the hardships suffered by the men. Their desire to see the country is as decided as that evinced by their brothers, but a knowledge of their own weakness holds them back from a life of misery, as it should.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ORDER IN A PRINTING OFFICE.

BY THE MAKE-UP.

IN previous issues of THE INLAND PRINTER have appeared sketches of the state printing office at Sacramento, California, but we now wish to show its readers how neatness and order in this and in all similar printing institutions can be obtained. We will therefore take up the composing room of this institution, and perhaps in future issues give sketches of other portions of the building.

The room occupied solely by the compositors is 60 by 110 feet (40 feet being added during the past summer). In it there are forty walnut frames, with walnut cases, making room for forty compositors, allowing each compositor to use two different kinds of body type. The ceilings are painted white, the walls calcimined, and the wainscoting is four feet from the floor and stained with walnut color. On entering the room, the visitor is pleased with the view obtained. On the west side is the proofroom, 14 by 16 feet, fitted up with works of references and the necessary articles needed by the proofreader. Adjoining this is the office of the foreman, fitted up very cosily, and from which can be viewed every compositor on the entire floor. Further along is a bay window, and here are frames, type, etc., necessary for the state text books, where six compositors can be at work without any inconvenience to each other.

The four imposing stones are placed lengthwise in a row, with space enough between them to allow the pressman to place the forms on a truck prior to putting them on the pressroom elevator. The batteries, four in number, are in a similar position to the imposing stones, while the dead-letter boards, four in number, are placed between the batteries. Eight sixteens are frequently seen on the stones at one time. Under these batteries are kept the leads, slugs, galleys and galley sticks. All sorts are kept in specially provided sort cases, and the accents and antique are in racks by themselves. Each compositor has a window at his side, the center of the floor being used by stones, batteries, etc. The live galleys are kept in racks, fastened to the posts which support the upper floor. When the forms are returned from press, they are placed on the dead-boards, the chases and side and foot sticks are laid on a table and the form furniture placed on the top of the heater for use the next time. The dead matter is placed on the dead battery, and when too much type is out of use, it is tied up and carefully papered

and placed in bins for future use. All rules for table work, etc., are kept in special places, and leads not in use are always returned to their appropriate place. Pi is not allowed to accumulate and when any is made it is a rule to stop at once and distribute the same.

The make-up looks after the work of the floor, and has his stand on the south side, where he can draw the attention of the compositors and at the same time observe the progress of the work. Two sizes of leads are used, namely, document and law; the document measures 33 by 58 ems long primer page and the law measures 29 by 54 ems long primer page. No smoking is allowed, and tobacco users are requested not to spit on the floor or out of the windows. Baskets are placed over the entire room to catch all waste paper. All-brass galleys, steel rules and nickel-plated sticks are used.

The work turned out by the compositors will bear criticism and is a credit to the craft in Sacramento. Arrangements are now being made for a new font of body type and the prospects are that the office will have about 15,000 pounds of body letter, as well as new job type, rules, etc.

Marble top washstands adorn one end of the room and a large coat room is at the disposal of the employés.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

OUR OUTSIDE MAN.

BY HERBERT L. BAKER.

THE question has come to be asked, with increasing frequency of late, among thoughtful master printers, whether or not, after all, the custom of employing solicitors is an unmixed blessing. The time was, and not long ago, when the "outside man" was a luxury afforded only by the largest establishments; but the smaller offices in some vague way began to look upon the regular solicitor as one of the causes of their big neighbor's greatness, and now, no matter how small, there are few city offices which have no man out to drum up business. The idea has gained currency that the only way to get business is to have a man on hand with the rest to "hustle" for it; and much ill-afforded and unprofitable expense has resulted from the idea.

Everybody who is familiar with the business recognizes the fact that one of its most demoralizing features is the custom, unhappily growing among customers, of running from one printer to another asking for estimates. There are firms who regularly do this, even with a fifty-cent job, for fear they may pay some printer a nickel more than another might have asked. Too many fail to take any account of the loss in time and quality of work which this course always entails. Everyone in the business agrees that this custom ought to be discouraged as much as possible, since it is often disastrous to the printer who is trying to do good work and make an honest living, as well as expensive to the customer, who need not hug the fond delusion to his breast that he is saving money by this course, for it is not so; no man will intentionally put two dollars' worth of time on work he gets but one dollar for. Did it ever strike the sorrowing

printer that he himself is doing most to encourage this custom of requesting bids of numerous concerns before placing orders? If it is reprehensible for the customer to go from office to office seeking bids, what shall be said of the custom of sending the office (in the person of a representative) to the customer imploring for a chance to bid?

There are many business men who would never have thought of requiring bids on their work, but day after day they are importuned for orders, ruinously low prices being quoted by solicitors to catch their trade. Naturally, this gives them the idea that there are "millions in it," and they soon learn to work the principals for special low prices on every job.

Not all business men are scrupulously honorable, and those who are without compunctions find an easy means at hand, in the frequent visits of solicitors, to use each as a battering-ram to beat down the prices of the rest. "Oh, A, you are away off; B will do the work for \$11.75," greets A's ears when he tenders a price, and he is only too ready to bid \$11.25 to get the work. Then, on B's next visit, the same club gets him down to \$11, and so on *ad disgustandum*.

Not having to rack his brains for means to meet the oft-recurring pay-roll, rent, light, power and other expenses of the office, the solicitor never has such a vital sense of the cost of the work as has the employer—cannot have; he is often sorely tempted to get down below the profit line because others do, and he foolishly argues that he can do what another can. This makes a deal more jockeying with prices among solicitors than there ever was or would be among the offices themselves.

The work of solicitors often makes ill-feeling among rival offices. If one firm has a regular customer, paying fair prices for good work, it is extremely aggravating to have the solicitor of another house get him away by a specious offer of extremely low prices on his first order, justified on the ground of wanting to "get started with the customer." It is not so much the loss of the work, but the impression given the customer that he has been robbed by too high prices until the solicitor's appearance. The next thing is retaliation, and the result—loss all around.

Much can be judged of the character and reliability of a probable customer by a personal contact during the preliminaries, but doing business through a solicitor forfeits this advantage, and losses result from bad credits. The solicitor, having nothing to lose personally, is likely to take more chances in his anxiety to get orders, though with the best of intentions. It is the experience of every printing house that solicited business brings, a largely increased average of loss over the ordinary run of work.

If a solicitor in a moderate sized office averages say \$500 of orders per month, his salary and the large average of losses roll up a charge of fully 20 per cent as the increased cost of doing this \$500 worth of work. But, instead of the orders being taken at 20 per cent higher price than the ordinary run, they usually run

nearer 20 per cent below, leaving a large deficit to be charged to the other business of the office.

Solicitors, usually unfamiliar with the practical work of printing, are too ready to promise changes in work and style and proof, which add to cost. It is desirable to please a customer, but there is no honor or profit or sense in educating him up to art work on the basis of cheap prices.

Counting a solicitor's salary at only \$15 per week, think what could be done with that amount in advertising.

It would print and post 1,300 postal cards every week.

It would print and mail 1,000 fine circulars each week.

It would pay for a neat little monthly sheet to show specimens of work, and leave some over for other purposes.

It would bear the expense of an occasional packet of neat specimens mailed to customers.

It would pay for a good deal of newspaper advertising, and leave a surplus for posters, etc.

It would supply an occasional souvenir to customers which would be useful to them and a continual breeder of good will toward the printer.

It would add from a dozen to twenty new fonts a month to the office equipment.

And it would do many other profitable things in the hands of a shrewd and careful printer.

If any one of these suggested uses for the solicitor's cost would not largely out-profit the solicitor's work, certainly a judicious combination of them all would bring far greater returns for the amount spent. And a customer attracted by the excellence of work brought to his notice, or by personal good will, will stay by longer, pay better prices and be less trouble generally than one secured by ruinous prices offered by an unknown solicitor.

That is the way it looks to me. What think you?

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE WORLD OF TYPOGRAPHY AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE INTERNATIONALE, PARIS.

NO. III.—BY WALTER LODIA.

UNNOTICED till a few weeks back, has been the stand in the United States industrial section of S. Collins' Sons & Co., 32 Frankfort street, New York, containing a varied and illustrated lot of printing inks, among which naught of note. And hitherto unmentioned have been the paper expositions in the liberal arts structure of the L. L. Brown Paper Company and S. D. Warren, both of Massachusetts. Each have obtained a gold medal, a good recognition for the meager show made. A further notable installation which should not be omitted is that of the Carr Ink & Pen Company, 189 Broadway, New York, who have the best representation for fountain pens in the Universelle, and show an apparently good article; although it has been the scribe's sweating experience to know that a really reliable reservoir flume has never yet been produced.

FRANCE.

In the Palais des Machines, France displays most prominently her printing machinery and materials. One of the best exhibits, although not the largest, is that of

Jules Derriey, the constructor-mechanician of avenue Philippe-Auguste 81, 83, 85, Paris. They consist of platen, reiteration, reaction and rotative machines. Their chromo-typographic press is included in the first category, and is one of the best features of the installation. The firm are at work upon a type-revolving press, and their pressmen were unaware of its existence in the States. Had this been completed in time for the exposition, probably Derriey would have scored the grand prize instead of a simple silver medal.

Opposite is the big show of Marinoni, who has taken unto himself the lion's share. It is enough to impress and compress anybody, especially those who are in the surging and seething crowd struggling like wild for a few free papers. Exhibited: Three cylinder presses (typo. and litho.), one for illustrations, a double rotary with folders and a web for *Le Petit Journal* (the petty quotidian with daily circulation of 1,000,000 copies). Beyond the great paper-making exhibit of the father and sons Darblay, there is another little rotary, taking only one set of plates, being the neatest and most compact press going for a four-pager 21 by 15. Then up in the tower Eiffel humbug, on the second stage, Marinoni has one of his smallest rotaries at work in the *Figaro* aerial printery, furnished with complete stereotyping apparatus.

But to return to the notable palais installation of the rue d'Assas concern. Among the small exhibits, one of particular interest is the cylinder zincographic press, unexcelled for map work. The rotary press for illustrations is taking well on the continent; it can be worked at three or two colors.

Lithographic presses have always been a special output of the house J. Voirin, of rue Mayet, Paris. Those shown are of the greatest merit, and turn out daily work of the highest perfection. A cylinder typo. press has a useful addition in an iron hoist, by which heavy forms are lifted by chain over pulley; a simple contrivance, yet new.

The elder P. Morane, rue de Banquier 10, Paris, exhibits cylinder pedal presses (2) and a like number of card presses, also printers' general material. In the same exhibit, A. et G. L'hermite put forth the "Omni-Typo," a machine "printing in many colors with one impression," and, of course, the unsuccessful patent is for sale. One litho. machine is exhibited by E. Baumhauer, rue Oberkampf 115, Paris. In the next group, L. Hachée, faubourg St. Martin 122, Paris, shows binders' machinery, about which nothing new is noticeable. In fact, speaking of newness or novelty, one might look in vain for anything extraordinarily original; might as well go round to the different printing offices and see what they have there; and see everything at work, too, although in not such a clean condition. A time there was when nearly everything in a universal exposition was considered to be new, or supposed to be. But not so nowadays. Intending exposants don't hold back their new things so that visitors to great shows may be the first to see them, but make them public and profitable as soon as ready for the market.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE EDITOR IN POLITICS.

BY A NORTH DAKOTA PUBLISHER.

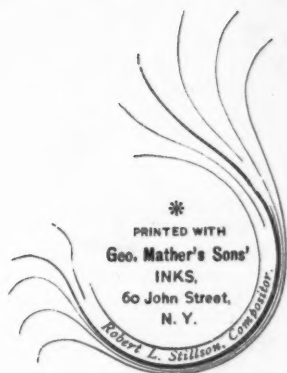
IF the average country editor remarks that he is not a politician, he is liable to be met with a smile and a counter remark that all editors are necessarily politicians. It is the fashion, and a very good fashion too, for such editors as the editor of *THE INLAND PRINTER*, or the *Century* magazine, or *Harper's* or *Scribner's*, to know no politics. I don't know whether the editors of these various monthlies are personally republicans or democrats, but the editor of the country or city newspaper has to be something. The work of giving the news of the day, and placing before the reader the advertising proposals of the advertiser are not sufficiently exciting to monopolize all the attention of the newspaper editor. He must take a hand in politics, for in a nation where the governing is all done by the people, politics enter very largely into the public life. Experience teaches that it is practically impossible for a newspaper to give an unbiased report, even of a political gathering. The reporter is biased *himself* one way or the other, and if he allows his bias to influence his report, his occupation is pretty soon gone if that bias is not running in the same way as the bias of the controlling editor. But notwithstanding the fact that there are a good many editors who are sought out by the politicians—consulted by them and relied upon for support of all kinds—the average editor is not usually very much of a working politician. There are exceptions. Take Editor Hansbrough as an example, of North Dakota. In his county, of Ramsey, he has many enemies, as any aggressive editor must have. He secured the republican nomination to congress only as the result of the hardest kind of work, and work that could only have been done by a man who, as a politician, was a fine figurer. Major Edwards, of the *Fargo Argus*, is generally credited with being a shrewd man in politics, and probably is, but his plans are very different from those of Hansbrough. The major sits in his office and warms it to his enemies. After the nomination is made he is liable to turn loose on the nominee, even the nominee of his own party, and knock him out, as he did in the case, recently, of Mr. Newman, who was nominated for district judge. Newman had a sure thing of the election—as he thought—but just a week before election Edwards attacked him in a most vulnerable point, and the democrat was elected in a district that is nearly two to one republican, but the major uses the blunderbuss and not blarney in politics. It was his blunderbuss that secured the election of himself as mayor of Fargo some two or three years ago.

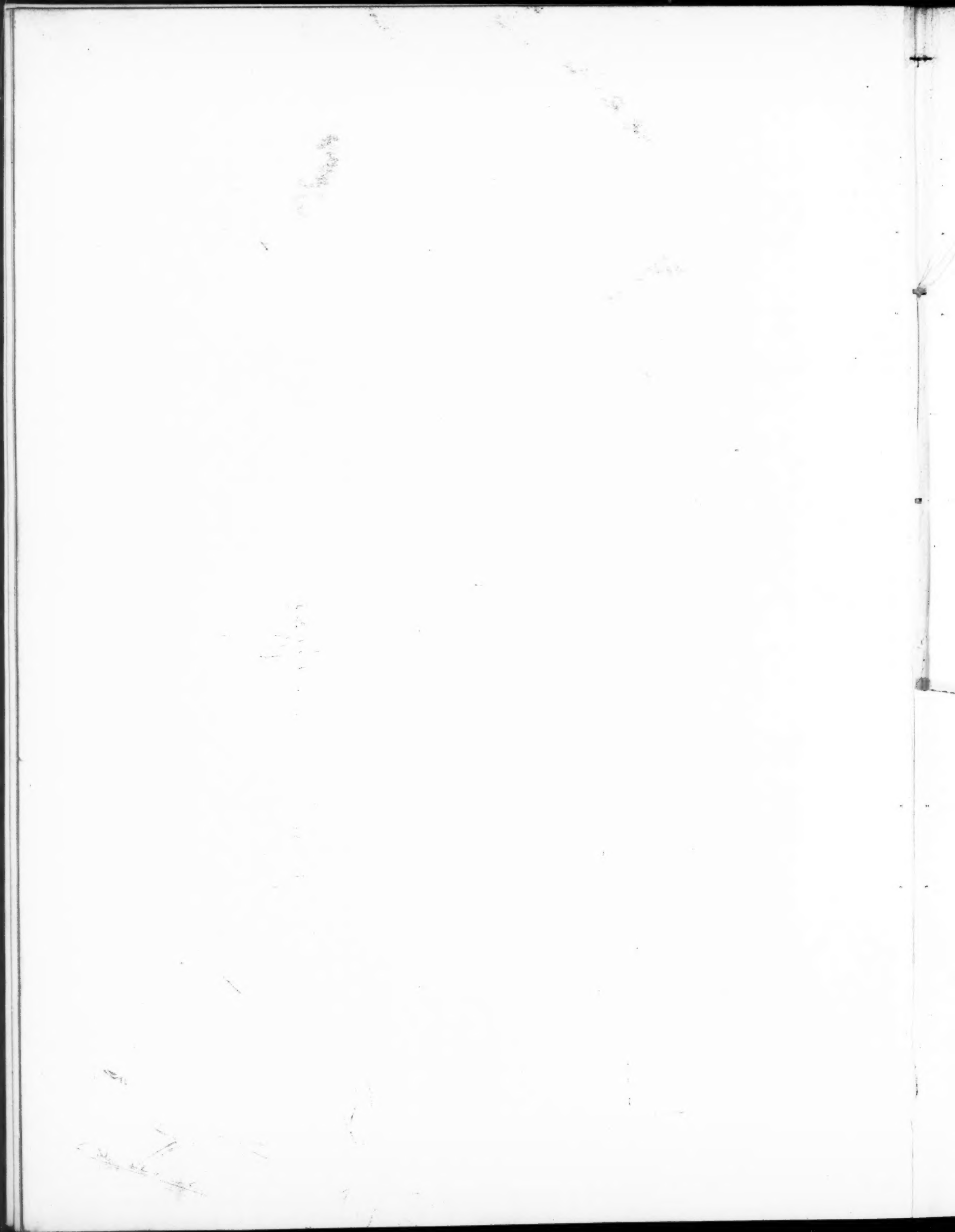
There are a good many editors who are, in a sense, the tools of the active politicians. They go with what may be called without any disrespect the clique with whose fortunes they are all allied, and work for that clique. The rival editor, if there is one, goes with the other clique. There are very few editors that plan political campaigns, local or otherwise. The editor is

ready to aid in the work of carrying out the plans, but that is as much as can be usually asked of him. The country editor is generally a very important factor in elections, and in the work that precedes the nominating conventions. There are facts and fancies to be put before the voters that he only can put before them. Not in every locality will the whisky jug work. The honest farmer needs to be appealed to. He drinks in the facts concerning the situation through the newspaper, and not from a whisky jug. But how frequently the work of the newspaper is belittled! How frequently is the editor the last man to get paid for the tickets he has printed or the advertising he has done. I have seen instances in which saloonkeepers have brought in bills to the successful candidates after election, or if there has been a committee to make assessments on the candidates and pay the bills, the saloon bills have been presented to that committee and they have been paid without a word. They have been simply blackmail. The fifty or hundred dollars' worth of "booze" that has been charged for has never been had, perhaps, or if it has been imbibed it is impossible to find who was the responsible or authorized party who ordered it, but the bill is paid without any question. It is conceded by the shrewd politician that a saloon bill is something that must not be criticized. When the newspaper publisher puts in his bill it is scrutinized and perhaps thrown out till every dollar on it is O K'd by somebody, and when this is done the bill will be turned over and over—the back of it and the edges looked at closely to see if there is some flaw that can be picked.

Some years ago I had an experience of this sort. A man ran for office for whom I had rendered conspicuous services. He realized that fact. He realized that if the paper I represented at the time had taken any other course, he would have been beaten. When the election was over I had a bill against him for some \$40 for extra papers, advertising and tickets. I have always regretted that I did not make my bill for a hundred, for I could have obtained it just as easily as the forty, and I had earned it. His gratitude, with which he was so profuse before election, seemed to vanish into thin air after election, and my bill hung fire. He had to refer it to a committee, he said, but the committee told me they had nothing to do with it. On the night of his election he spent, to my knowledge, \$200 "setting them up" for the "boys," but it was a couple of months before he paid me, and then only after I had published a short editorial, aimed directly at him, giving fits to the man who can find time to pay a saloonkeeper his election bills, but stands off the newspaper man who did more for his election than all the saloons in the country.

When I was very young in the business I had an idea that a newspaper should advocate those men and measures that seemed to be called for by the demands or the needs of the people; charge nothing for columns of advocacy, but do it all for the good of the community. Like most other editors, I have learned that this sort of business does not pay very well. The laborer is worthy





his hire, and if there is no other way of getting paid, it must be by direct taxation. No honest editor will sell his editorial principles for cash. He will not advocate as being in the interest of the community what he believes would be to their detriment. But if he is wise he will not kill himself with the labor of fighting the cause of another without some adequate compensation in dollars and cents, however much he may want to see the other fellow beaten. Editors of country newspapers will not get what they are entitled to from the politicians until they show less of a disposition to fall over each other for an opportunity of booming some particular cause or some particular candidate. Let them manifest less desire to break their necks for pet candidates; let them wait for the candidates to come around, and when the candidate is in the sanctum, place at a high enough figure your estimate of the value of the kindly offices of your paper.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ELECTRICITY FOR POWER.

BY F. W. T., TOLEDO.

IN several late numbers THE INLAND PRINTER has called the attention of its readers to the use of electric motors in printing offices. While the articles already published have covered the ground well, still, after having enjoyed the conveniences of an electric motor for a year and a half, I cannot refrain from adding my testimonial to those already given. Too much cannot be said about a *good* thing, and of all establishments using power, printers need the best.

The use of electricity for power marks the beginning of a great system of economy. Power can be developed in large quantities very cheaply, and by means of electricity distributed among a host of smaller consumers. Each of these consumers will have to pay far less for his power than if he produced it himself; the great waste attendant upon the production of small power being patent to everyone.

Electric motors are small, clean and almost noiseless. They need very little attention. They have very few bearings, hence friction, wear and tear, and accompanying repairs are reduced to a minimum.

With present rates charged for electricity, their economy is noticeable mostly in the smaller sizes. In the saving of time and space, however, even the largest motors are beyond comparison with any other kind of motive power; and these items are just as much in the line of true economy as is the actual cost of operating the motor.

In no one thing has the wonderful advancement of the last one hundred years been made more evident than in the printing press and its accompanying appliances. The electric motor is as much ahead of the steam engine with its smoke and dirt as is a "web perfecting" in advance of a Washington hand-press. Little did Benjamin Franklin think when he labored with that poor press of his that in little over one hundred years it would be looked upon as a curiosity; and that the lightning which he drew for the first time from the clouds would

then be chained to the flying wheels of presses, the like of which he would not have dared even to imagine. Truly, electricity does wonders; and in view of the fact that it seems yet to be in its infancy, what may we not expect from it in the future?

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

QUADRATS.

BY PICA ANTIQUE.

A VERY valuable curiosity, alike to bibliolatrists and a printer, recently was submitted to me for inspection. It was a bible from the press of *one hundred and eighty-two* years since. It is printed in the French language, upon vellum paper, in perfect condition, with pages about 20 by 12 inches, the text remarkable for clearness, the ink unfaded, the "color" perfect throughout, and is folioed *only upon the right-hand* pages. It is bound in two volumes, the first containing 786 pages, without including the preface (which contains notes and commentary), and the second, with the Apocrypha, 1,020 pages.

The initial pages are illuminated and embellished with portraits of St. John, St. Peter and one other of the disciples, the ascension of our Savior, the breastplate of the high priest inscribed with the names of the twelve tribes of Israel, the crown of thorns, the scourge of whips, figures upon the mercy seat, swinging censers and other emblems belonging to Jewish ceremonies. The title page reads:

LA SAINTE
BIBLE,
QUI CONTIENT
LE VIEUX ET LE NOUVEAU
TESTAMENT,

EXPLIQUEZ

Par des notes de Théologie & de critique sur la version ordinaire des Eglises Reformers revue sur les Originaux, & retouchée dans le langage: Avec des Préfaces particulières sur chacun des Livres de l'Ecriture sainte, & deux Préfaces générales sur l'Ancien & sur le nouveau Testament.

BY DAVID MARTIN,

Pasteur del Eglise Wallonne d'Utrecht.

[Large cut, containing several portraits, probably representing the delivery of the ten commandments.]

AMSTERDAM,

Chez { HENRY DESBORDES,
PIERRE MORTIER,
PIERRE BRUNEL, } Libraires.

MDCCVII.

Taken as a whole we consider this one of the most rare and interesting works it has been our good fortune to feast our eyes upon, and may safely be classed among the very few that are, indeed, "worth their weight in gold."

But bibliophile though we are, we can only look and long. We are not sufficiently blessed with greenbacks to indulge in such an uncommon luxury, and the want thereof will be (in this connection) a lifelong regret. The book is purchasable and if anyone wishes to negotiate for its

possession a line addressed to "Pica Antique," care of THE INLAND PRINTER, will meet with a response and he be happy to obtain the most favorable terms, assist them to become a purchaser of the treasure that will largely increase in value with every passing year, and envy them the possession!

* *

"NOT everyone can read French," fires away a typo of the *ancien régime* at me with the shooting-stick of sarcasm. True, and we append a free translation of the above named title page for the entertainment of those who, like my ancient grumbler, thinks "English as she is writ" is "good enough for him." Run together it reads:

The Holy Bible, which contains the Old and the New Testament. Explained by theological notes and criticisms upon the ordinary versions of the church reformers, and review and re-examination of the original according to the revised language. Together with the prefaces and particulars about the books of every one of the holy scriptures and two general prefaces upon (about) the (most) ancient and modern testament. By David Martin, pastor of the Wallons (people of Flanders) Church of Utrecht, Amsterdam, at (the house of understood) Henry Desbordes, Pierre Mortier, Pierre Brunel, booksellers (or stationers), 1707.

* *

THE ink used in writing the above was scarcely dry when another volume was brought to my notice that badly discounts the above for age. It is a species of concordance and explanation of the bible, written by Johannes Aurifalri, a friend and neighbor of Martin Luther, of 422 pages, without counting an extensive dedication to the "free cities," and embellished with portrait of Luther and scriptural pictures printed in colors which, as the ink, remains unfaded. Like the bible named it is folioed (consecutively) upon the right-hand pages only. The binding is wood, covered with embossed leather. The text is German. The imprint is *upon the last page*, and gives the information that it was printed at Frankfort-on-the-Main, by the heirs of Thomas Liberts, in 1571.

This makes the volume *three hundred and eighteen years old*. Who has one that antedates it?

* *

THE origin of envelopes, of which over two millions daily pass through the mails of this country alone, is a matter of doubt, and the exact date of their introduction difficult to determine. Mention is made of them as early as 1653; there is one still in existence that was used in 1696; one (sent by Louis XIV), in 1706, and many others the curious in such matters can discover by searching.

But, notwithstanding these examples, the credit for their coming into general use appears to belong to one S. K. Brewster, of Brighton, England. He manufactured and sold them in 1830; subsequently (the demand being greater than he could supply), he contracted with Dobbs & Co., of London, to furnish them.

In 1840, immediately after Rowland Hill had become successful in his battle for cheap postage, his brother, Edwin, invented the first envelope-making machine, and

Hill and De la Rue's machine for folding them was patented in March, 1845.

Since that time it would be next to impossible to give an account of the many inventions for their cheap and rapid production. Now what was once a rare and high-priced luxury has become a necessity and sold for the proverbial song.

* *

DURING the magnificent display week of the Knights Templar (October 7 to 12) we had several calls from Mr. Eugene L. Thomson, of THE INLAND PRINTER. He came representing the paper—magazine would be a more fitting term—and well, courteously and ably he fulfilled his office. If all connected with the management are possessed of the same amount of brightness, energy, persuasive powers, push and the rare faculty of making friends, it is safe to predict that the circulation will speedily run up to half a million. And so it should. The price is ridiculously small for such a publication; for one that has never been equaled for typographical and press excellence except only by the *Aldine* in its best days. Than that, we know of no better praise in printing.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

IMPROPER USE OF BENZINE.

BY ROBERT L. STILLSON.

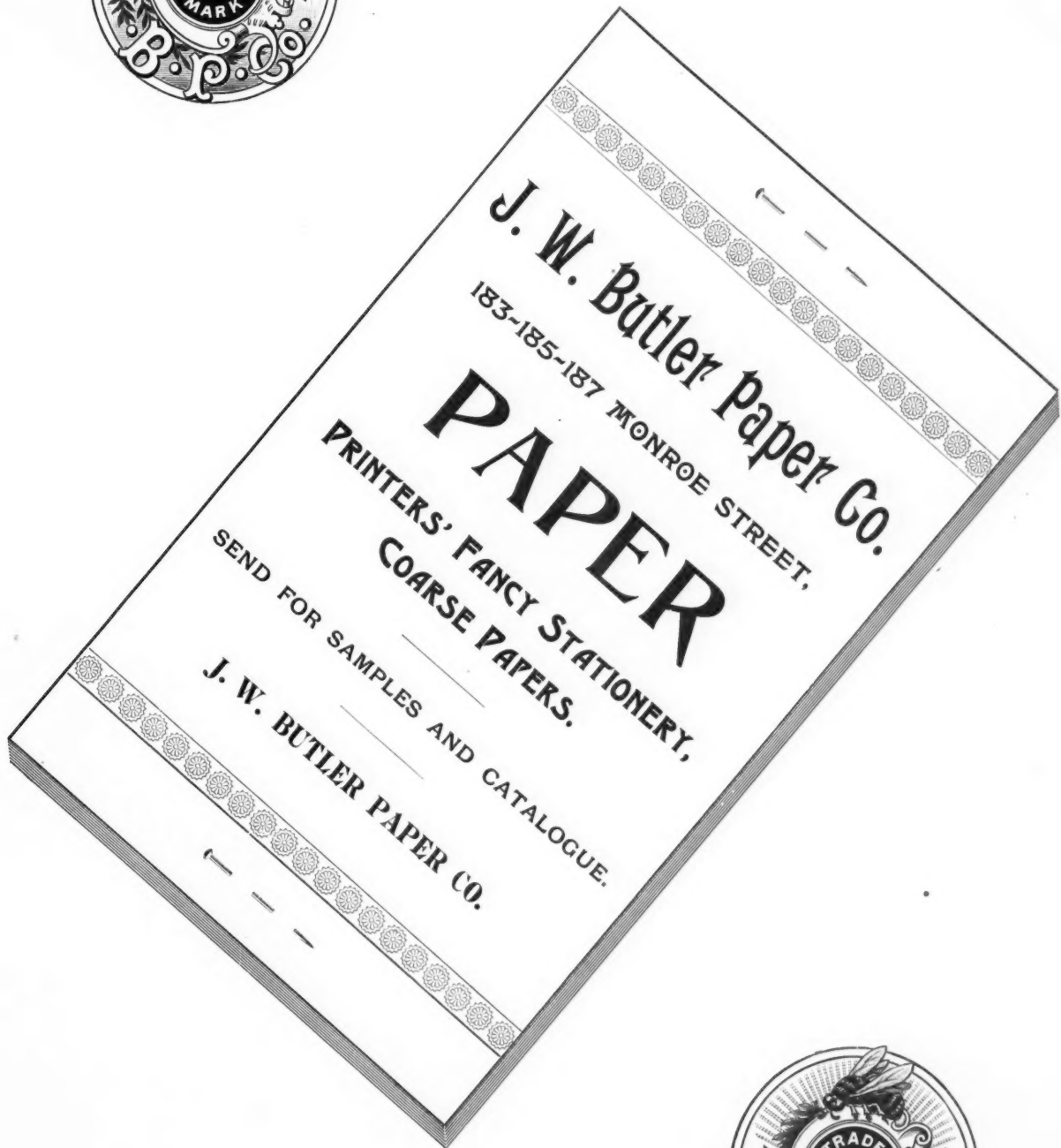
A CONTRIBUTED "Hint to Printers" in the October number of THE INLAND PRINTER, recommending the use of benzine as a type-wash, I consider very poor advice. Benzine does not wash the type properly, it merely cleans the face and allows the ink to settle between the letters, which in a short time makes perfect justification impossible. The upper part of the type's body becomes so thickly covered with ink that the type is continually off its feet. This is very apparent in long lines of small type. I have often noticed lines that were an em wider at the top than at the bottom.

The use of benzine will also spoil the effect of fine close-fitting border, as the ink between the type will look as though the printer had not enough border and had run a card through it to give the job the size required.

Benzine should be used only to wash cut forms, oil being better for posters.

Contrary to the example set by many of our leading printers, I should advise the proper use of lye on all type forms, unless there exists a better method of which I am ignorant.

FEW people understand the proper way of rolling music, periodicals and pamphlets, and a hint on the subject may be found useful. It certainly is something of an annoyance, after removing the wrapper from a periodical, to be compelled to roll it in the opposite direction two or three times before the leaves are in a condition favorable for reading. This nuisance may be obviated by rolling the package so that the title-page shall be on the outside, instead of on the inside, as is generally the case. When thus rolled, the paper adapts itself to the table, and its tendency is to become perfectly flat, whereas if rolled the other way the edges are always inclined to rise up.





1863.

1889.



BYRON WESTON'S

JUSTLY CELEBRATED

Linen Ledger and Record Paper,
DALTON, MASS., U.S.A.

OLD :: BERKSHIRE :: MILLS

(ESTABLISHED 1801)

FIRST-CLASS FLAT AND FOLDED

Papers recommend themselves as unexcelled for correspondence, business or pleasure, and for legal blanks and important documents.

❖❖ OLD :: BERKSHIRE :: MILLS ❖❖

==== **LINEN LEDGER** ====

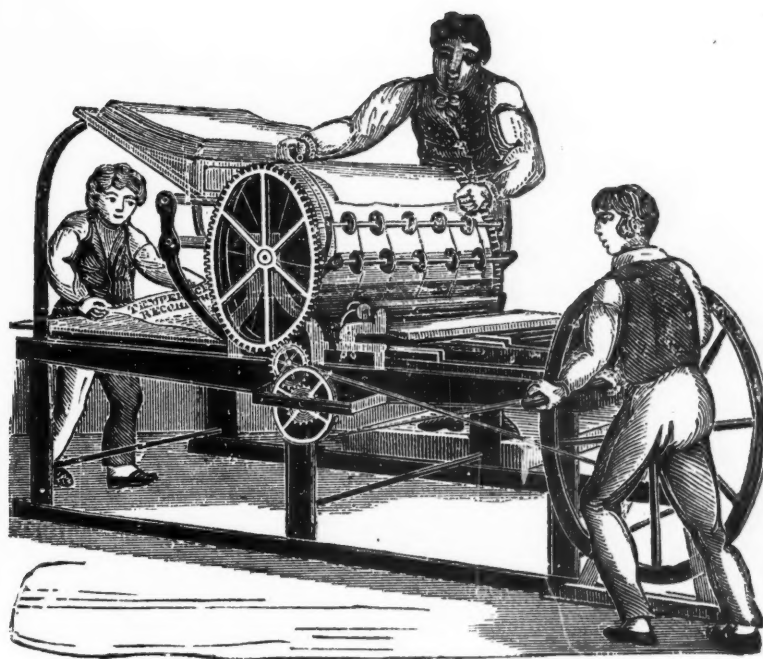
Paper possesses every requisite for books of record, where delicate and permanent color, ease in engrossing upon its pages, and great durability in long and hard service are essential.

OLD BERKSHIRE MILLS CO. MANUF'RS,

FOR SALE IN CHICAGO BY

J. W. BUTLER PAPER CO. AND BRADNER SMITH & CO.

DALTON, MASS., U.S.A.



Are · You · in · a · Rut ?

SOME PEOPLE, loth to accept progressive ideas, keep pegging away in the same narrow rut of their predecessors. Others, more enterprising, avail themselves of every advancement, thereby securing the benefits of modern machinery. No one will claim that the printing press of today resembles very much the one in the above cut. The improvements have been rapid and beneficial. Now, why not in *Folding Machines*? It is possible that such is the case. You can readily ascertain and get full particulars by addressing the

Brown Folding Machine Co.,

ERIE, PA., U.S.A.

IF YOU WANT THE VERY BEST COVER PAPERS, USE

CROCKER'S.

OUR ANTIQUE AND LAID PLATED LINES

EXCEL ALL OTHERS IN BEAUTY AND QUALITY.

REGULAR S. AND S. C.
ANTIQUE, LAID PLATED
AND EMBOSSED COVERS.

CROCKER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
HOLYOKE, MASS.

CROCKER'S AMERICAN
MATRIX PAPER, GLAZED
HARDWARE AND SPECIALTIES.

INSIST ON HAVING ONLY

IF YOUR REGULAR DEALER
... DOES NOT CARRY

CROCKER'S

WRITE US AND WE WILL
TELL YOU WHO DOES.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF THE FINEST
GRADES OF PAPERS.

WHITE AND TINTED WRITINGS AND BRISTOL BOARDS.
ROYAL LINEN LEDGER.

OLD HAMPDEN BOND.
MERCANTILE BOND.

PARSONS PAPER CO.

HOLYOKE, MASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRST-CLASS + LINEN + LEDGER + PAPERS

WATER-MARKED:

SCOTCH + LINEN + LEDGER

OUR FIRST-CLASS TREASURY BOND, BANK NOTE AND PARCHMENT
PAPERS ARE UNEXCELLED.

SAMPLES AND PRICES FURNISHED
ON APPLICATION.

WHITING + PAPER + COMPANY

HOLYOKE, MASS.

PRODUCT, 26 TONS DAILY.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEDGER, BOND,
LINEN,

AND

EVERY VARIETY OF LOFT DRIED PAPERS

GEO. H. TAYLOR.

JAMES T. MIX.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co.

WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS

184 & 186 Monroe St., Chicago.

We carry a very Complete line of the following:

Cover Papers,	Extra Chromo Plate Papers,
Extra Super Book Papers, White and Tinted,	No. 1 and 2 Lith. Book Papers,
No. 1 Super Book, White and Tinted,	Document Manila,
No. 1 S. & C. Book, White and Tinted,	Wrapping Manila,
No. 2 Machine Finished, White and Tinted,	Roll Manila,
Colored Book Papers,	Fine Laid Book,
Extra Heavy Toned Laid Papers,	Enameled Book,
Parchment Manila Writing,	Print Papers.
Railroad Manila Writing.	

A SPECIALTY OF PRINTING PAPER IN ROLLS.

SEND FOR OUR NEW SAMPLE BOOK AND PRICES.

Send 25 cents in stamps to pay express or postage on sample book.

KEITH PAPER COMPANY,

TURNER'S FALLS, MASS.

FACSIMILE
OF
WATERMARKS.SEND
FOR
SAMPLES.

KEITH LEDGER PAPERS are well made, strong, hard sized, rule nicely, write easily, erase and rewrite without difficulty, and have been given the preference by good judges in competitive tests with all other leading brands of Ledger paper.



RAVELSTONE Flats are made in Laid and Wove, White and Perfection Tints, and are used by Lithographers, Stationers and Printers for first-class Commercial Stationery for Banks, Insurance Offices and Business Houses generally. These papers are also put up ruled and folded, in the usual sizes.



WESTLOCK Flats are well known and highly prized for their good color, cleanness, freedom from imperfections and all adulterants, strength, hard sizing, and are used for all kinds of commercial work, being especially preferred by makers of Blank Books, because they are thicker for the weight than other papers. These papers are put up folded, and in Note, Letter and Bill Heads, etc.

The above Papers are offered to the Trade through Agents located in the principal centers of distribution throughout the Country.

JOHN COCHNOWER, PRESIDENT.
JAMES WHITE, SECRETARY.GEO. N. FRIEND, VICE-PRESIDENT.
JOHN E. WRIGHT, TREASURER.

ILLINOIS PAPER COMPANY

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Book, Cover, Manila, Rope Manila,
ETC., ETC.

181 MONROE STREET,
CHICAGO.

FRENCH LINEN.

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CREAM LAID LINEN FLAT PAPER

500 Sheets to Ream.

Made of Pure Linens. Suitable for Finest Office Stationery.

We carry in Stock the following Sizes and Weights:

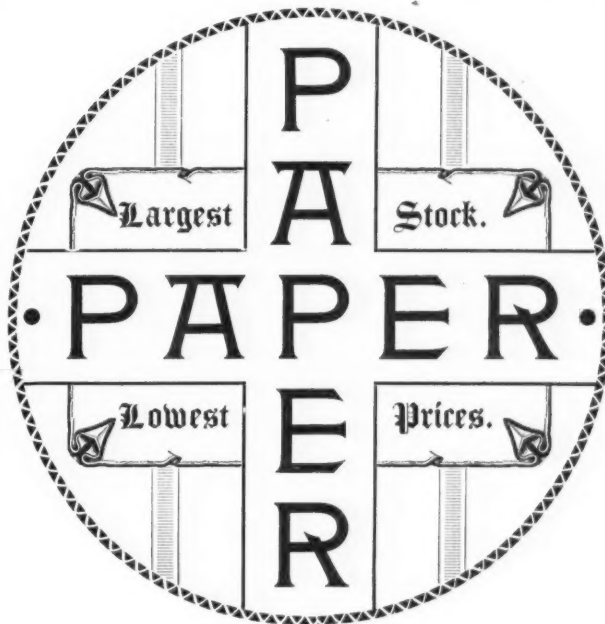
12 lb. Folio, . . . \$3.00 per Ream.	12 lb. Demy, . . . \$3.00 per Ream
16 " " . . . 4.00 " "	16 " " . . . 4.00 " "
16 " Royal, . . . 4.00 " "	20 " Double Cap, . . 5.00 " "
20 " " . . . 5.00 " "	24 " " " . . . 6.00 " "

Above prices are net.

CHICAGO PAPER COMPANY,

120-122 FRANKLIN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

F. P. Elliott & Co.



Nos. 208 and 210 Randolph Street,
= Chicago. =

BOSTON. NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA. CINCINNATI. CHICAGO.

AMERICAN STRAW BOARD CO.

SUCCEEDING

THE C. L. HAWES CO.

Bookbinders and Paper-Box Makers

SUPPLIES

WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF

GLAZED · AND · PLATED · PAPERS

Suitable for Printers' use, and will furnish Samples
and Prices on application.

We make Special Sizes and Colors to order on short notice.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Dried Straw Board,
Air Dried Straw Board,
Sherman Trunk Board,
Sherman Tar Board,
Star Cloth Board,
Auburn Cloth Board.

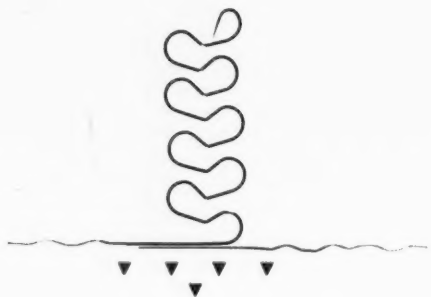
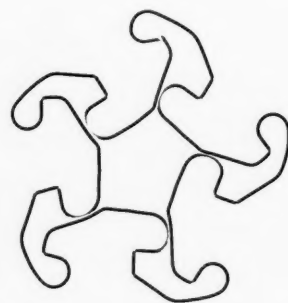
AGENTS FOR

ANDROSCOGGIN WOOD PULP BOARD,
KENNEBEC FIBRE CO'S JUTE BOX BOARD,
W. O. DAVEY TAR AND TRUNK BOARD.

178 Monroe Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

101 & 103 Walnut St.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Makers of
Fine Dry Colors.



BRANCH OFFICE:

152 AND 154 MONROE STREET,
CHICAGO.

"FLOWING CUT INK, B."

We have had so many inquiries from publishers and large printers of illustrated work for a wood-cut ink that was "not short, that would flow in the fountain, follow the roller, and dry quickly with a gloss," that we have made an ink to meet these requirements, with the above name. We would respectfully solicit a trial of the same, confident that it will do all we claim for it.

PRICE \$1.00 PER POUND.—Special net figures for large quantities

FREDERICK H. LEVEY & CO., 59 Beekman St., New York.



FREDERICK H. LEVEY & CO., Manufacturers of all Grades and Colors of **▲ FINE PRINTING INKS ▲** No. 59 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

For the appearance of our Inks we refer to the following publications, which are printed with our Inks:

CENTURY MAGAZINE, - - Theo. L. DeVinne & Co.
ST. NICHOLAS MAGAZINE, Theo. L. DeVinne & Co.
COSMOPOLITAN, - - - - J. J. Little & Co.
AMERICAN BOOKSELLER.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT Co., - - - - Philadelphia.
AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, - - - - New York.
A. S. BARNES & Co., School Pubs., - New York.
AMERICAN BANK NOTE Co., - - - - New York.

D. APPLETON & Co., - - - - New York.
J. J. LITTLE & Co., - - - - New York.
BUREAU ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, - Washington.
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, - - Washington.

PRINTING INKS

Blacks that retain their Color.

Colors that do not Fade.

Patent Reds for Label Printers.

ALL GRADES OF PRINTING INKS.

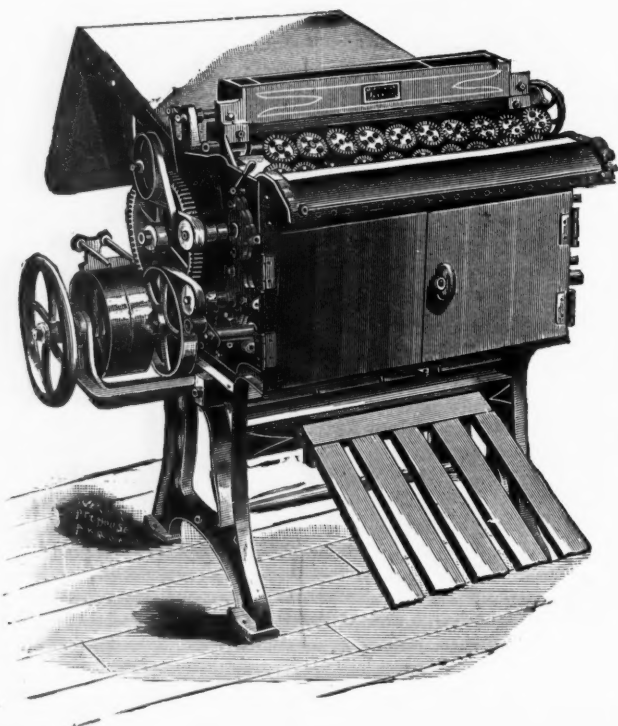
*Lithographic, Plate, Albotype
and Photogravure.*

MANUFACTURED BY

Geo. Mather's Sons,

60 John Street, New York.

Emmerich Improved Bronzing and Dusting Machine.



We manufacture five sizes, indicated by the largest size sheet the machines will bronze.

No. 1,	-	-	-	16 x 35	No. 3,	-	-	-	28 x 44
No. 2,	-	-	-	25 x 40	No. 4,	-	-	-	34 x 50
				No. 5,	-	-	-	-	36 x 54

Over Three Hundred in Use

Now in use by all the large and prominent Lithographing and Printing Establishments in the country.

CONSIDERED THE DEFINITION OF BRONZING
BY ALL PURCHASERS.

MANUFACTURED BY

EMMERICH & VONDERLEHR,

191 and 193 Worth Street,

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Write for prices and particulars.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

INCORPORATED 1877.

The Queen City Printing Ink Co.

CINCINNATI.

PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC


INKS


OLDEST, LARGEST AND MOST
RELIABLE HOUSE IN
THE WEST.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST AND OUR NEW SPECIMEN BOOK.

ALL BRASS
GALLEY

"SUCCESS"

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.

PATENTED JANUARY 8, 1889.

We are the only Patentees of the present "Success" Galley and
are the only manufacturers of the same.

NO OFFICE SHOULD BE WITHOUT THEM.

OUR

METAL GALLEY QUOINS

USED WITH STRAIGHT SIDE STICKS,
ARE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LOCK-UP.

SEND FOR PRICES. THE HIGHEST DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

F. WESEL MANUFACTURING CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS' MATERIALS,

Patent Stereotype Blocks, Brass Rules, Wrought-Iron Chases, Galley Racks,
Composing Sticks and other Printers' Materials. A large stock of Job
Presses, Paper Cutters, Stands, Cases, etc., always kept on hand.
Complete Outfits for Job and Newspaper Offices.

No. 11 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

TWO DOORS BELOW THE TRIBUNE BUILDING.

"Success" Galleys for sale by all Typefoundries and Dealers in Printers' Materials.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST**PRINTERS' ROLLER ESTABLISHMENT****IN AMERICA.**

WE are now casting our Rollers in machines of our
++ own invention (the original ones, patented
September 26, 1876, and May 25, 1886—other patents
applied for), and can guarantee results unattainable by
other parties. We have over thirty such machines in
daily use. Our "Star" Roller Composition is generally
recognized as the standard, and once used, will not be
abandoned. Samples sent anywhere on application.

WE HAVE NO EXHIBIT IN THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

BINGHAM, DALEY & O'HARA,

49 and 51 Rose Street,

NEW YORK.

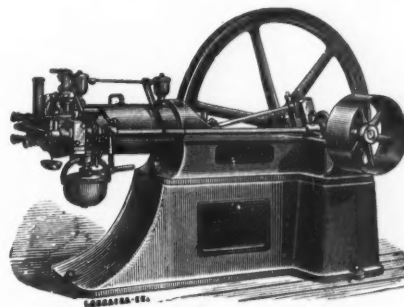
YOUR CORRESPONDENCE
AND ORDERS SOLICITED.

Otto Gas Engine Works,

SCHLEICHER, SCHUMM & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Branch Office—151 Monroe Street, Chicago.

OVER 28,000 IN USE



Our OTTO GAS ENGINES are fast superseding all other power in
printing establishments. They have no boiler, and are
clean, safe, economical and reliable.

SIZES: 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50 HORSEPOWER.

Guaranteed to consume 25 to 75 **ANY** OTHER GAS ENGINE
Per Cent LESS GAS than **DOING THE SAME WORK.**

GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler

113 to 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING MATERIALS.

WE point with pride to the record of our SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE, and to the fact that our firm friends and best patrons are those who have used it against other makes. We cast all type from our own copper-mixed metals, compounded from our own formulas, by our own workmen, under our immediate supervision, and under no circumstances and for no reasons will we allow a deterioration of quality.

If you consult your best interests you will buy only our Superior Copper-Mixed Type.

CONNECTIONS:

ST. LOUIS PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO., St. Louis.

GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, Kansas City.

GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, Omaha,

MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY, St. Paul.

J. M. IVES & CO. Bookbinders' Machinery AND PAPER-BOX MAKERS' MACHINES.

RULING MACHINES AND PATENT STRIKERS AND IMPROVED LAY BOYS,
POWER AND LEVER PAPER CUTTING MACHINES,
PAMPHLET WIRE STITCHERS,
BOOK AND PAMPHLET TRIMMERS,
PAMPHLET AND BOOK FOLDING MACHINES,
BLANK BOOK AND STUB FOLDING MACHINES,
"PEERLESS" ROTARY POWER PERFORATORS,
HAND AND FOOT POWER PERFORATORS,
CHAMPION PAGING AND NUMBERING MACHINES,
IRON TABLE SHEARS AND CARD CUTTERS,
POWER ROTARY BOARD CUTTERS,
JOB AND ROLLER BACKING MACHINES,
EMBOSSING PRESSES AND SMASHERS,
STANDING PRESSES, ALL SIZES,
BRASS BOUND AND CHERRY PRESS BOARDS,
STEAM GLUE HEATERS AND JACKETS,
STEAM AND FOOT POWER ROUND CORNER CUTTERS,
HAND, FOOT AND POWER STABBING MACHINES,
EYELETING MACHINES AND PUNCHES,
COMBINATION MACHINE FOR ROUND CORNERING, STABBING AND PUNCHING HOLES IN PAPER,
INDEX CUTTERS, KNIFE GRINDING MACHINES,
ROLLS AND STAMPS, CUTTING MACHINE KNIVES, ROUND AND SQUARE CUTTING STICKS.

COMPLETE BINDERY OUTFITS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

OFFICE AND SALESROOMS:

293 Dearborn St. and 36 Third Ave., CHICAGO.

....THE....

CALUMET PAPER CO.

262-268 FIFTH AVE., CHICAGO,



Still carry the Finest Assortment of the best goods to be found in the West.

THEY HAVE:

	PER LB.
Whiting's Superfine Flats, at	16 cts.
Whiting's Colored Flats, "	14
Whiting's Loft-Dried Flats, "	15
Whiting's Loft-Dried Flats, "	13
Richmond Flats, - - -	11
Essex Flats, - - -	9
Extra Book Paper, S. & S. C. "	8 1/2
Laurel Book Paper, "	7 3/4
Special Book Paper, "	6
Sterling Patent Finish, -	6 1/2
K. K. Patent Finish, -	6 1/4
Monico Patent Finish, -	5 1/2
News Print, - - -	5
News Print, - - -	3 3/4

THESE ARE WHOLESALE PRICES.

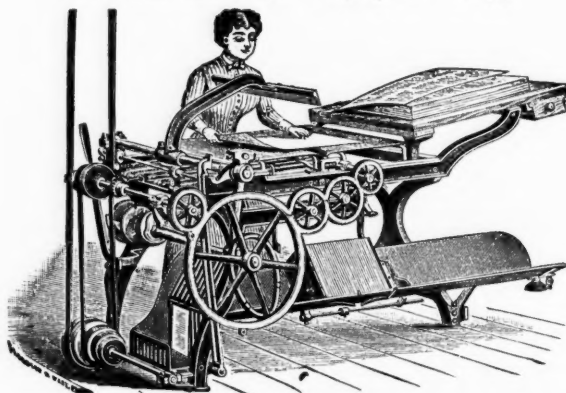
Envelopes at cut prices.

Special and Job Lots of almost Everything always on hand.

Send for Samples.

PAPER Folding * Machines

FOR FINE BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK.



FOLDING, and FOLDING and PASTING MACHINES

Feeding to side guides for PERIODICAL WORK.

CHAMBERS BROTHERS COMPANY,

Fifty-Second St., below Lancaster Ave., PHILADELPHIA.

MONTAGUE & FULLER, General Agents,

41 Beekman Street, - NEW YORK,
345 Dearborn Street, - CHICAGO.



A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

183, 185, 187 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - - JOS. PEAKE, TREAS.

C. F. WHITMARSH, SEC'Y.

SAM. G. SLOANE, ADVERTISING AGENT.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

EDITORIAL OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR 183-187 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1889.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Two dollars per annum in advance; for six months, one dollar; sample copies, twenty cents.

Great Britain and Ireland, postage paid, eleven shillings and four pence per annum.

To countries within the postal union, seventy-five cents per annum additional.

Postage stamps are not desirable, but when it is found necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the twentieth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Treasurer by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	ONE MONTH.	THREE MONTHS.	SIX MONTHS.	ONE YEAR.
Plain card.....	\$ 5 00	\$ 13 50	\$ 25 50	\$ 48 00
One-eighth page.....	10 00	27 00	51 00	96 00
One-quarter page.....	15 00	40 50	76 50	144 00
One-half page.....	25 00	67 50	127 50	240 00
One page.....	42 00	113 50	214 00	400 00

WANT COLUMN.—Twenty-five cents per line; minimum, 75 cents. Orders for this column *must* be accompanied by cash.

THE INLAND PRINTER

May be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by the following:

M. P. MCCOY, General Agent for Great Britain and Ireland, 10 Farringdon Road London, Eng.
 COWAN & CO., General Agents for Australia, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, and Dunedin, New Zealand.
 G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipsic, Germany.
 J. P. MONCEL, 95 St. Constant street, Montreal, P. Q., Agent for the Province of Quebec.
 THE STOVEL COMPANY, Spencer Block, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
 WESTERN NEWS COMPANY, Chicago, and all their news stands and branches.
 GOLDING & CO., 183 Fort Hill Square, Boston.
 ELM CITY PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, 379 State street, New Haven, Conn.
 F. WESEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 11 Spruce street, New York.
 HERMAN M. DERNELL, 70 Madison street, Albany, N. Y.
 W. MERK, 234 East Main street, Rochester, N. Y.
 J. H. MILLS & CO., 314 and 316 Eighth street N. W., Washington.
 J. G. MENGEL & CO., typefounders, Baltimore, Md.
 OSCAR E. ADAMS, cor. Ninth street and Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 ROBERT J. YOUNG, 585 Custom House St., and 48 Camp St., New Orleans La.
 CHAS. F. TAYLOR, Bradley & Gilbert Company, Louisville, Ky.
 P. A. LOERSCH, Free Press News Room, Detroit, Mich.
 HUGO F. SCHNEIDER, United Brethren Job Rooms, Dayton, Ohio.
 CHAS. W. CURRY, 183 Madison street, Chicago.
 GEO. B. RICHARDSON, 168 Dearborn street, Chicago.
 ST. LOUIS PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO., 224 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo.
 HERBERT L. BAKER, 167-169 East Fourth street, St. Paul, Minn.
 L. L. TALBOTT, care of Leader Printing Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
 W. M. KIMMELL, Excelsior office, 113 South Sixteenth street, Omaha, Neb.
 JOHN J. FOSTER, Journal office, Lincoln, Neb.
 W. A. POTTER, Great Western Typefoundry, Kansas City, Mo.
 JAMES P. HADLEY, Agent for Colorado, 1415 Lawrence street, Denver, Col.
 J. L. ROBINETTE, State Printing Office, Sacramento, Cal.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TYPOTHETÆ.

THE proceedings of the third annual session of the United Typothetæ of America, published in the October issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, have doubtless been perused with interest by our readers, reflecting, as they do, the sentiments—on matters of vital interest—of a large number of representative employing printers. Many of the subjects discussed were practical in character, and though, as might have been expected, a diversity of sentiment prevailed and little, if any, positive action was taken, many useful suggestions were advanced which will doubtless yield good fruit in the future.

We have had occasion in the past to differ from the action of this body when we thought a more conservative policy might have been followed with advantage, or when, in our judgment, it went outside of the objects for which it was ostensibly organized; but when it undertakes to grapple with or help remove acknowledged trade grievances, elevate the standard of workmanship, stop or modify the ruinous competition existing in the trade, discuss the cost of production in various localities, the proper division of expenses, consider means by which a uniform scale of measurement may be obtained from American typefounders, and its recognition and adoption secured, and kindred topics, we realize it is occupying a field especially its own and conferring a positive benefit on the trade at large which it is impossible to overestimate. Of course, circumstances and location alter cases and show that no universal ironclad rule can be adopted; yet he must be a dolt indeed who cannot glean from the views and experiences of others suggestions applicable to his own case, and which will tend to solve a number of the difficulties with which he has been from time to time confronted. It is from this standpoint that, in our judgment, the typothetæ derives its chief advantages, and in this connection we wish it abundant success.

Having said thus much it would have afforded us sincere pleasure to have been able to indorse all the action taken, especially on subjects involving the immediate interests of employer and workman. We have endeavored from time to time to show the benefits certain to accrue to each from discussing in a rational, dispassionate manner such questions as the shortening of the hours of labor, the enforcement of a uniform apprenticeship system, arbitration, etc., and aiming at least to arrive at a mutual understanding, because where there's a will there's generally a way. We have so urged because we honestly believe the vast majority of both classes would prefer to live on terms of amity instead of antagonism, that both are amenable to reason and that their mutual interests would be subserved thereby. If, when radical changes are contemplated on *either side*, this system was adopted, instead of the too prevalent "will and won't" plan, how much unnecessary friction would be removed, and how much more pleasant would be the relationship existing between them!

For example, the discussion on the apprenticeship question, although some very crude ideas were developed, published in full in the number referred to, but

confirms us in the correctness of our position. In fact, the action taken by the International Typographical Union was cited as a reason why the typothetæ should adopt a similar course, thus indirectly acknowledging that the interests of the skilled compositor and the employing printer on this issue are identical—and they are and will remain so whether the admission is made or not—yet, strange to add, the project of *coöperating* with the only body which can make such a system effective was studiously ignored, because it has been demonstrated that in the absence of a uniform *national law* where a minor violates his contract, and seeks to secure money owing, but withheld by the terms of said contract, such stipulation is as a rule regarded as a makeshift, and he is almost sure to recover it. Hence the necessity of pulling together.

Again, the claim that there is nothing in the state of the printing trade of the country at this time which justifies any reduction in the hours of labor seems a rather abrupt method of disposing of a question which is agitating the industrial world. While we are prepared to admit the truth of the statement, under certain circumstances, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that an effort to *convince* the authorized representatives of the craft that such is the case, and avoid if possible another disastrous rupture, rather than assume a needless antagonism, would prove much more effective. Argument is a more potent weapon than an abrupt “yes” or “no,” and printers generally have a good deal of human nature in their composition.

Better late than never, however. Although somewhat gingerly worded, we trust the officers of the International Typographical Union will see their way clear to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded before adjournment of presenting specific propositions to the Executive Committee of the National Typothetæ on the subjects of arbitration and an apprenticeship system, even if their previous efforts have been unavailing. The old plea that no time had been left for due consideration could not be advanced under such circumstances, while there is a rational hope that success would crown their efforts. At least such is our hope; and in the future, as in the past, all our endeavors will be put forth to bring about such a desirable consummation. And what is more, we do not expect to fail in such a laudable endeavor.

OUR COLORED INSERTS.

IN reply to inquiries from a number of correspondents, we desire to state that the awards for the colored inserts, published during the past year in THE INLAND PRINTER, will be announced as shortly after the publication of the December issue as circumstances permit. The premiums will be awarded by a committee of five disinterested expert printers, no two of whom reside in the same city, whose reputations and qualifications will furnish a guarantee of honesty and competency to every contributor. Their statements and grounds for rendering such awards will also be published in full.

THE PRINTERS' HOME.

WE publish with pleasure the following appeal from the trustees of the Printers' Home, or rather of the eighty acres of land recently donated by citizens of Colorado Springs for the purpose of establishing a Printers' Home at that magnificent sanitarium, and trust it will secure, as it deserves, a liberal response. It is seldom that such princely generosity is extended to a labor organization, or that an appeal for such a worthy object is presented, and the printers of the United States have now an opportunity to practically test the sincerity of their appreciation of the gift by contributing to its support.

The address reads as follows:

To the Officers and Members of Subordinate Unions:

The action of the recent session of the International Typographical Union at Denver in accepting the generous gift of eighty acres of land made by citizens of Colorado Springs, for the purpose of establishing a “Printers' Home” at that place, has been approved by a general vote of our membership. The desirability or necessity of such an institution has long been recognized by our members. As early as 1857, when the membership was only about three thousand, the matter was agitated in different portions of our country, and was urged at the session of the National Union that year, and at various times since it has been presented and discussed at the annual sessions—each recurring presentation of the project bringing to it more advocates and greater enthusiasm, until at the thirty-seventh session, when substantial progress was made toward securing this oft proposed and much desired institution by the presentation and acceptance of the site upon which the home is to stand.

Under the terms of the gift, we are to commence the erection of a \$20,000 building upon the land by June 22, 1891, and complete it within a year thereafter. No provision was made at the recent session for the creation of a fund for the erection of the building. The land given to us is valuable and is constantly becoming more so, and in a few years, if we retain it intact, will afford the means of either enlarging the facilities of the home, or supplying a revenue for its support. Though the International Typographical Union can sell sixty of the eighty acres, it is not deemed advisable to do so.

In the belief that there should be a fund in existence to enable the next session of the International Typographical Union to complete arrangements and order the erection of the home, and also that the money to erect the building should be provided in some other manner than by the sale of part of the land, as permissible by the terms of the gift, the trustees request that each member contribute such sum as he can afford.

Books will be opened at headquarters, in which the names of all contributors will be enrolled, and proper receipts will be returned for all money sent. The names of contributors will also be published in the *Typographical Journal*. The fund will be kept separate and deposited in bank in the names of the trustees.

The object is a worthy one, and it is hoped the response from our members will be such as is in keeping with their never-failing generosity, and the near future will see our organization in the possession of an institution that will reflect great credit upon it.

EDWARD T. PLANK,
COLUMBUS HALL,
W. S. MCCLEVEY.

As stated by the terms of the gift, the erection of a \$20,000 building on the land donated is to be commenced by June 22, 1891, and completed within a year thereafter; therefore the question naturally presents itself, which is the most feasible method to adopt to be

able to comply with such requirements, and consequently secure the benefits of the gift. No provision having been made for the creation of a fund for the erection of a building—in our judgment a short-sighted policy—the trustees very properly fall back on those whom it is expected to benefit and ask therefrom substantial *financial guarantees*. Upon the response given depends in a great measure the ultimate success of the enterprise; and the outcome will be looked forward to with a great deal of interest. Faith without works is dead. Sympathy, without a gauge to test its value, amounts to little. If the 25,000 union printers in the United States will contribute but \$1 each, a mere bagatelle, there will be little, if any, difficulty in raising the full amount required. By doing so, they will enable other friends to come to the front. When an equal amount is required, the employing printers will do their share, and do it nobly, too, and, while THE INLAND PRINTER will cheerfully exercise its influence in this direction, we have made no reference to the Childs-Drexel fund, as an important auxiliary, but there is little doubt that, were the question presented, both the original donors, as well as the subsequent contributors thereto, would cheerfully acquiesce in the proposition to augment the fund by its addition thereto. But this is in the womb of the future. In the meantime, let every printer put his shoulder to the wheel as if success depended on his individual donation, and there will soon be reared on the plains of Colorado an institution of which we shall all have reason to feel proud.

VISIT OF THE PAN-AMERICAN DELEGATES.

FOR the past month delegates from the various Spanish-American republics, under prearranged tutelage, have been masquerading through the country, admiring its beauties, wonders, extent and resources, prior to entering upon their duties at the Pan-American conference shortly to convene in Washington. During this time they have been petted, fêted and toasted to their hearts' content. Special trains, music, sky rockets and professional orators have been called into requisition to make a favorable showing and impress them with the advantages to be derived from making a *special* treaty, commercial and otherwise, for their respective governments with the United States of North America, to the virtual exclusion of European potentates and manufacturers. The eagle has soared to the loftiest heights, and the would be considered statesman exhausted his stereotyped panegyric. City after city has vied with each other in lavish hospitality and prediction. Commercial barriers, treaty obligations and geographical difficulties have been removed as with a wizard's wand, until the enthusiast can almost listen to the telephonic order from Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela or Patagonia for an American web press or a newspaper outfit, while Messrs. Bull, Hans and Crapeau look on with unutterable disgust at the inexplicable divergence of trade. But the climax of gush and absurdity was reached, if we mistake not, at Kansas City, where a gentleman by the name of Henderson discounted all previous attempts in his flight of

enthusiasm. According to this veracious (?) prognosticator the United States of North America not only intend to monopolize all the trade of their southern neighbors and bind them together with bands of steel, but flank each side of the Andes with a railroad, destined to nobody knows where, and laden with material for markets which have yet to be created.

Now, it occurs to us that, instead of indulging in such rodomontade, which makes its author the laughing stock of the world, it would be to much more advantage to look the situation "straight in the eye" and compare how our practice and preaching correspond. Instead of insisting on the chimerical idea of welding these incongruous elements together by treaty, monopoly or *special legislation*, let us do business on business principles; go to work and establish one line of American steamships and load it with products of American manufacture, which shall stand on their *merits* to secure a market, and there is no fear of the results. But the "please give me a penny" principle, at the expense of others, is neither manly nor republican. As matters stand today we find that twelve steamships leave the port of Buenos Aires every month for Great Britain, almost as many for Germany and France, while a tramp steamer, sailing under the British flag, is the only means of communication between the Argentine Republic and the port of New York, and even the mail destined for the United States is forwarded with the stamp of the British postoffice. The manufacturers and artisans of the United States cannot only compete with those of other countries in the markets of the world, but outrival them, and this, too, without the aid of Pan-American conventions or depending on the success of a will-o'-the-wisp in the shape of a special treaty.

Under these circumstances we have little patience with claptrap eagleism, while self-evident truths and their lessons are neglected.

THE WORLD'S FAIR OF 1892.

THE indications that the World's Fair of 1892 will be held in Chicago are flattering in the extreme. Words of cheer and encouragement are daily received from all sections of the United States, as well as Europe. The various committees are working like beavers, and feel perfectly satisfied that success will eventually crown their efforts. So may it be.

WE direct the especial attention of our readers to the suggestions contained in the communication of Mr. E. A. Snively, of Springfield, Illinois, in reference to securing national legislation prohibiting the government from continuing to occupy the position of a competitor for job printing with private firms. The recommendations are timely, and well worthy of being acted on, and that promptly.

LETTERS from our Edinburgh (Scotland) and Wellington (New Zealand) correspondents cannot fail to interest those who are anxious to learn how trades unionism flourishes in those sections.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A GLANCE AT SHORTHAND.

BY T. G. LA MOILLE.

ALTHOUGH shorthand writing is of great antiquity, and stenographers preserved the orations of Cicero, this art has reached its highest development in the United States, and within the last half century. Modern shorthand owes a vast debt of gratitude to Isaac Pitman, of England. In America, the names of Ben Pitman and Andrew J. Graham lead the roll of phonographic fame.

There are many shorthand systems, conflicting in their claims, and more or less meritorious. Most of them are modifications of Isaac Pitman's phonography, or "sound-writing." Numerous improvements have been made in this art, yet some proposed plans are more ingenious than practicable. Practicability is the true test of any shorthand system. Fine-spun theories may do for those who have spare time; but when the flying pencil, or pen, has to race with a nimble tongue, utility of system must aid skill in writing, or the swift-winged words will pass by beyond recovery.

It is very interesting to think how trained brains and muscles have, by means of straight and curved lines, circles, angles, dots, dashes, and positions, caught and kept the forms of speeches, which have been read and prized all around the world.

Not caring to raise a controversy with advocates of conflicting systems, the writer will not here recommend any particular kind of phonography.

Shorthand may be acquired without a teacher, although personal instruction is valuable. It takes from a few months to a lifetime to master shorthand. The usual period of learning this art is about one year. The alphabet is easier to learn than the longhand one. The principles, in a true system, are philosophical, and no harder to acquire than are the elements of any study. Practice is the main thing. First, learn how to write and read a word or phrase, and then drill, drill, until you can instantly read or write that word or phrase in shorthand the moment you see or hear it.

Stenographers are not as well paid as formerly, chiefly because instruction has multiplied and numerous amateurs have competed in that field. Still, the use of shorthand is such a saving of time and labor that competent stenographers can always find more constant and better paying employment than many followers of other professions. Shorthand writers have often used that art for entrance to high positions. Stenography is now chiefly employed in connection with typewriting, and will be more and more so used. Shorthand and typewriting should be taught in the public schools. They would do more good than some present studies.

Let not the ambitious presume that the ability to write and read shorthand and rapidly click the typewriter will prove sufficient for the greatest usefulness. The more complete the general and business educations, the better will be the position and its pay. Various stenographic situations require different special accomplishments.

Intelligence, industry and honesty are among the general requirements for success in this as in any business.

An error of only one character in typewriting, perhaps partly the fault of the double-gear machine, cost a stenographer an excellent position, for his employer lost a day's travel and a large sum of money by failing to see a man to whom the wrong number had been given in the letter of advice.

A spread-eagle orator quoted the motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*. The poorly educated reporter printed it in a flowery passage, "Only see how Mollie pants!"

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. LV.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

ANDERSON was licensed to practice medicine in the spring of 1795. Dr. Young offered him a partnership in his business, but the offer was not accepted. In the latter part of the summer of this same year the yellow fever prevailed in New York, and young Dr. Anderson was employed as resident physician at Bellevue Hospital, on East river, where for three months he devoted his entire time, and performed his duties with great skill. His conscientious attention and well-exhibited abilities as a physician of clear and thorough understanding and careful practitioner won for him the esteem and appreciation of all with whom he came in contact, and he was at this time offered the post of physician to the dispensary, which, however, he respectfully declined.

Dr. Anderson's extreme conscientiousness and love of art impelled him to abandon the practice of medicine, which, however, he pursued until late in 1798, at which time the yellow fever again prevailed in New York, and for the second time he was called as resident physician of Bellevue Hospital. During this epidemic he lost by grim monster death, his wife, child, father, mother, brother, mother-in-law and sister-in-law, and was himself attacked by the disease, but by great care and a result of his former prudential habits, his constitution was strong enough to battle the terrible disease, and he finally recovered, and when able to travel he sought relief from this terrible calamity by a voyage to the West Indies, where he spent three months with his uncle and namesake, Dr. Alexander Anderson, the king's botanist. After this short stay, the change of scenery and climate and the absence of the scenes and surroundings of the terrible plague and personal calamity through which he had passed, he speedily regained a great portion of his original vigor, and imbued with the love of art he returned to New York and made engraving his business. He first obtained employment from an artist named Roberts, who came from Scotland, a universal genius, whole-souled and affable, but as wayward as such men usually are. While in his employ Anderson obtained what he most desired—a better knowledge of the practice and capabilities of the art of wood engraving, but Roberts' habits were so irregular and grew continually worse, and in such direct opposition to Anderson's practice, principles and ideas of propriety that his stay with him was of short

duration. When he severed all connections whatsoever with him, Anderson never would admit that he had any talent, but in explanation of results said he was industrious. His engravings number many thousands during his long life of incessant toil in the art of his choice, and the parents and grandparents of today that attended school thirty to sixty years ago were daily conversing with Dr. Anderson through the illustrations in the school books of those years, nearly all of which were illustrated by him, many of the cuts bearing the little imprint of "A. A." or "Anderson, Sc." and doubtless familiar even to this day to thousands of Americans, and Dr. Anderson's graver has conveyed to many a school boy and girl an understanding of subject and object which otherwise would have been difficult for them to comprehend.

In person Dr. Anderson was rather below the medium height, rather heavy set, and had a countenance always beaming with benevolent and kindly feeling. He was extremely regular, frugal and temperate in all his habits. "I would not sit up after 10 o'clock," he used to say, "to see an angel." In conversation he was intellectual, genial, but uncommonly modest and retiring.

In his practice of engraving he was a lover of Bewick, and closely followed his style of blacks and whites, producing the desired effects without unnecessary and ineffectual elaboration to exhibit mechanical ability. Indeed, the engravings of Bewick and Anderson are so similar in point of engraving or handling of the tool that they may easily be credited to the workmanship of the same hand.

Anderson instructed three pupils, namely, Lansing, Morgan and Hall.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SHALL ADVANCE PAYMENTS BE INSISTED UPON?

BY J. B. CALDWELL.

THE fact that every publisher and job printer who pursues the unlimited credit system loses much money in unpaid accounts each year has led many to adopt the other extreme, namely, insisting upon everyone paying in advance. This is, doubtless, the lesser evil, but there is a happy medium, where extremes meet, and the purpose is to mark out that medium.

Insist upon advance payment from all transient and unknown persons, and from all doubtful and dishonest persons. Give credit, when asked, to all persons who are known to be honest and responsible and good pay sooner or later. Often the best customers are the men who are unable to pay cash down, and are men who will appreciate a few weeks' or months' credit.

It is not well to insist upon cash settlements at certain times, as the first of the month or year, though such settlements are desirable where practicable.

There is much in favor of frequent settlements and doing business on a strictly cash basis. Small bills are easier paid than large ones. Frequent settlements prevent misunderstandings caused by forgetfulness. A cash business saves keeping accounts. It places your resources

at your command. It enables you to buy for cash at a large discount. It enables you "to take time by the forelock." It places you as master of your business instead of slave to it. Cash in hand counts with workmen, with typefounders, with grocerymen and with all persons engaged in business; but to the man who can afford to wait and do business for only reliable parties, there is profit in a limited system of credit.

Instances are numerous of men as reliable as a national bank who, for convenience and other reasons, wish to run accounts. One man lost trade amounting to \$100 a year by refusing to give credit to another man who was perfectly good. He took his trade elsewhere, got credit, and at the end of three years settled in full.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

MORALS A BUSINESS FACTOR.

BY WILLIAM H. BUSHNELL.

THE erroneous, delusive and pernicious theory (held by many in former years) that periodical and boisterous inebriety was a mark of brilliancy happily no longer obtains recognition. "Eccentricity of genius" has been used to cover much too vast a multitude of sins, and none greater than this. But by what logical deductions so strange a conclusion could have been reached is very difficult to determine. (Enomania is certain to produce the very reverse of brightness or serve as a beneficial fitting for mental or physical effort, and the man who "indulges" to excess courts losing rather than gaining the estimation of his fellows.

"Spreeing" never was an auxiliary to good work. If "old timers," laboring under some intellectual delusion, saw superiority in a printer who drank to excess, their brain analysis was keener than our's of today. *We know* such conclusions to have been conceived in error, born in laxity of judgment and nurtured in stupidity. The fallacy is too apparent to need controversion; the aftermath of debauch to require illustration. "Genius" is no longer held to be an excuse for intoxication and tolerance ceases to shield the offender. Temperance has become the rule, and he who oversteps the bounds does so to his own cost and sorrow.

In the former easy-going days of printing this was not the case in the majority of offices, especially in large cities. Pay-day was Saturday night (if we may be permitted the contradiction), and bibulously the knights of stick and rule and toilers at the lever celebrated their freedom. Indeed, it appeared to be looked upon as the especial prerogative of printer men to get drunk, and bosses rarely protested.

The rationality of reason be thanked, that day has been buried so deep that even a special Saturnalian resurrection could never gather up the moldering ashes. "Genius" now must look to some other source than rum for defense, and brilliancy to something besides a cup brimming with dipsomania for inspiration. The loss and disgrace was far too long permitted to sully the escutcheon of the art; the good men and true bore

with the ruiners of their trade reputation until it almost became a crime.

Now the rule of temperance is imperative and a "drunken printer" is becoming an anomaly. No other line of action is recognized; no stepping aside from the straight path "to treat" resolution tolerated. The fact has become too patent that printing requires the clearest of heads, the keenest of eyesight, the most steady of nerves and the most undisturbed judgment; that it demands the *inevitable best* there is in a man and *that nothing else* will answer.

Public Printer Palmer is reported to have said "the one thing I will never overlook in an employé is drunkenness." Acting upon this wise conclusion the official ax has not been idle in decapitating those who willfully and even obtrusively disregarded the warning. In the majority of cases forgiveness had been strained even beyond the large limit of seventy times seven and might have been beyond enumeration. And good results have already followed the seed thus sown (though the tillage was somewhat crucifical) and will in the future bear a larger harvest and better fruit. So upon the portal of the government printing office all who enter may read, "Leave rum behind," and the public will sustain the manly, vigorous and necessary edict of the public printer, and honor him for it. Will not the craft at large? With one voice and no uncertain accent all worthy of membership will say "amen," and the opinion of the army of "bummers" is not worthy of notice.

But the reign of morality has a wider influence and a greater importance than merely the walls of printing offices. The first flush of promise lighting upon the horizon was noted and gladly welcomed. Why? Because the public, learning in the past the bitter lesson of loss and failure to keep promises, recognized the fact that morality was a prime factor in the production of the supply required to meet their demands. They could no longer be blinded to the difference between a temperate and intemperate workman; that one could be depended upon, and the other was as unreliable as the wind; that even sober plodding was an improvement upon whisky illuminated "genius," and a responsible man the peer of anyone who became brilliant by inebriating drafts.

Thus—we have not the space to go into the destruction of homes, the strangling of love, the breaking of hearts, the dowry of orphanage, the filling of poor-houses and making fat graveyards—morality became a powerful adjunct to the making of business reputation and securing patronage. "A jolly good fellow" was given the go by and one of a different character sought. Business men (if ever insane enough to do so) look not in the saloon or, later, in the gutter or in the station house for speed, freedom from error and craft skill. They do not believe the diploma of a printer must necessarily be signed by alcohol and sealed with the seal of the still—very far from it!

In every trade and profession good morals are now recognized as a condition precedent to good work. Temperance, taking the initiative, has caused others to fall

into line. The "cardinal virtues" are exerting a powerful influence in employment, in business of every character, and this condition *has come to stay*. Public opinion has issued the fiat; there is no court of appeal, and its decision is final and mandatory.

Morals has become one of the first factors wherever wage-workers are employed. The selfish question, if you please so to term it, of profit and loss would alone have settled the matter; and, setting aside all of sentimentality, manliness and reverence, *morality pays!* pays him who practices and him for whom it is practiced. Clearly, then, morality will be a governing power in the future, and those most purified by it will be the most benefited, while he who madly attempts to ride over the world will sink the deepest in shame, penury and the deathly depths of remorse.

Yes, morality is a strong factor in business for good, and only a fool will turn a deaf ear to the warning whispers of the future.

WHERE PIGMENTS COME FROM.

The cochineal insects furnish a great many of the very fine colors. Among them are the gorgeous carmine, the crimson, scarlet carmine, and purple lakes. The cuttle-fish gives the sepia. It is the inky fluid which the fish discharges in order to render the water opaque when attacked. Indian yellow comes from the camel. Ivory chips produce the ivory black and bone black. The exquisite prussian blue is made from fusing horse-hoofs and other refuse animal matter with impure potassium carbonate. This color was discovered accidentally. Various lakes are derived from roots, barks and gums. Blue-black comes from the charcoal of the vine stalk. Lampblack is soot from certain resinous substances. Turkey red is made from the madder plant, which grows in Hindostan. The yellow sap of a tree of Siam produces gamboge. The natives catch the sap in cocoanut shells. Raw sienna is the natural earth from the neighborhood of Sienna, Italy. Raw umber is also an earth found near Umbria and burned. India ink is made from burned camphor. The Chinese are the only manufacturers of this ink, and they will not reveal the secret of its manufacture. Mastic is made from the gum of the mastic tree, which grows in the Grecian Archipelago. Bistre is the soot of wood ashes. Very little real ultramarine is found in the market. It is obtained from the precious lapis lazuli, and commands a fabulous price. Chinese white is zinc, scarlet is iodide of mercury, and native vermilion is from the quicksilver ore called cinnabar.

THE PROCESS OF MAKING TIN FOIL.

The tin is melted and run into blocks weighing from 200 to 400 pounds each, and in this form the metal is kept for ordinary use. The old method for reducing it to the necessary thinness for foil was by hammering it by hand as the gold-beaters do gold leaf, and this process is still in vogue to a limited extent. This, however, is a very laborious process, as the sheet must be constantly beaten, without intermission, to keep up the heat generated by the continuous strokes of the hammer, and the great drawback to it was that only one surface or face could be produced. The introduction of rolling machinery has completely revolutionized the trade, so that in place of importing we now export. In these mills the metal is given a beautiful polish on both sides; it is then cut into widths of 12 to 15 inches, rolled on reels and cut in order by cutting machines. The great advantage of machine-rolled foil over the hand-beaten foil is that while the latter is full of minute holes, so small as not to be visible to the naked eye, the former is, as a rule, perfectly intact, and thus, being air-tight, forms a wrapper that cannot be equaled by any other substance.

ISAAC D. GEORGE,

Ex-president of the International Typographical Union, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, May 31, 1837. When three years old his parents removed to Kenosha, Wisconsin, where his father is buried and his mother still resides.

He had scarcely learned to read when he was seized with a desire to become a printer, and the wish grew upon him until it was almost a passion. When twelve years of age he entered the office of the *Kenosha Telegraph*, published by C. Latham Sholes, a man of considerable note in the early political history of Wisconsin, and who is the inventor of the typewriter. John C. Reid, at present managing editor of the *New York Herald*, was his fellow apprentice. After serving some time at the business, he went to school for two years, and then returned to work. In the spring of 1857, being then not quite eighteen years of age, he came to Chicago, and soon obtained a situation on the *Tribune*. There were then nine compositors on the paper. In the early fall of 1856 he went to New Orleans, stopping a short time on the way at St. Louis and Memphis. He returned to Chicago in the following spring. During his stay in New Orleans that winter, he made the acquaintance of Mr. W. J. Hammond, who was his successor as president of the International Union. In July, 1857, he commenced the publication, at Kenosha, of a democratic weekly newspaper, called the *Times*, which he continued for two years, when he accepted an advantageous offer to sell, and returned to Chicago. The winter of 1859 and 1860, he spent in New Orleans, getting back to Chicago in September, 1860, where he remained until the close of the war.

He worked on the initial number of the *Morning Post*, which afterward became the *Republican*, and is now the *Inter Ocean*. When the *Journal* came into the union he accepted a situation on that paper, and held the position of assistant foreman.

In the fall of 1865 he again went south, where he remained five years, one year of which was spent in New Orleans and four in Nashville. During the time he was in Nashville he held the position of foreman, at first of the *Press and Times*, and afterward of the *Banner*.

He returned to Chicago in the fall of 1870, and shortly after went to work on the *Evening Post* as an assistant foreman, and continued at that office over six years, until February, 1877, when the paper was "ratted" for refusing to pay the scale.

He was initiated a member of Chicago Typographical Union in

June, 1855, the obligation being administered to him by M. C. Misener, who was president at the time. He was elected delegate from Chicago, in 1863, to the national convention which met at Cleveland, his competitors being Joseph C. Snow and A. M. Carver, than whom at that time there were probably no more deservedly popular men in the union. He was elected vice-president of the New Orleans union in 1867, and in 1869 was chosen delegate from Nashville, Tennessee, to the convention at Albany. At this meeting the international constitution was adopted. A writer of a brief history of the International Union in the "Souvenir" presented to the delegates to the Denver convention says that the session at Albany was "the most important one up to that time." It was at this meeting that he was elected president.

In 1872 a bill was introduced in congress for the appointment of a labor commission (which, however, was unfortunately defeated), when he was recommended by the Chicago Typographical Union as one of the appointees.

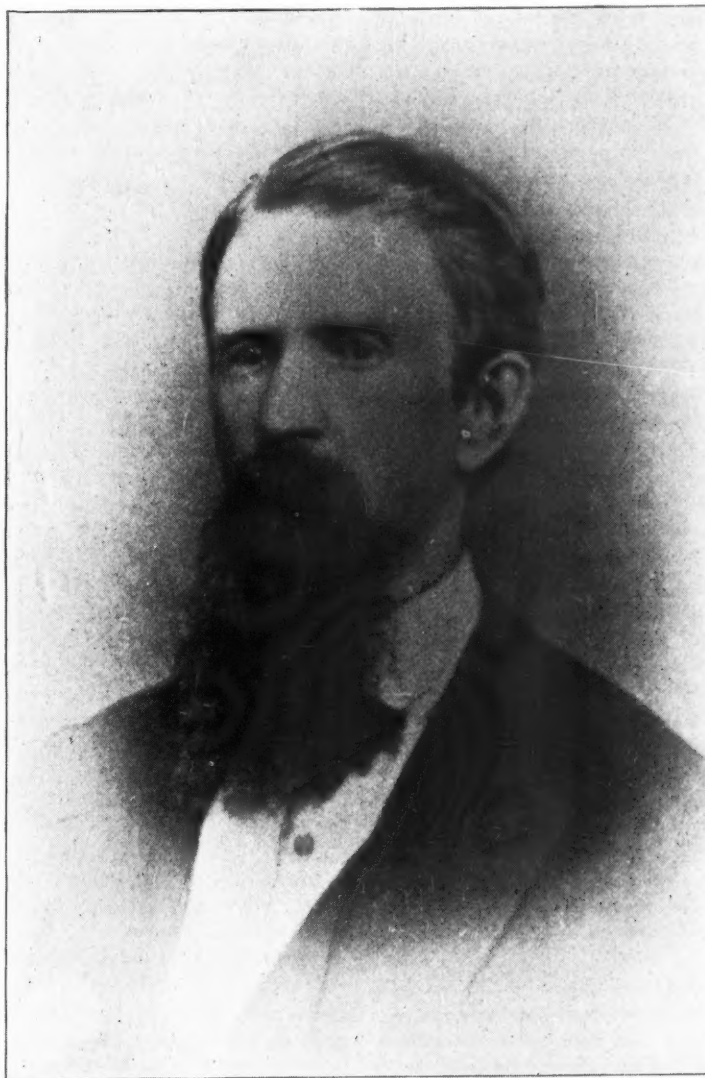
In referring to and indorsing such recommendation, the *Chicago Evening Journal*, of Wednesday, January 31, 1872, said:

Mr. Isaac D. George, who is named and recommended in the above resolution, is not only a representative printer, but really a representative of the more intelligent class of practical workmen of the country. He is a man of great experience and a large acquaintance among the actual workers of the Northwest, and is familiar with the interests and requirements of labor. His appointment on the commission in question would draw to it the confidence of the workmen of the nation, inasmuch as it would give it a practical and intelligent representative of the laboring masses of the country. He is, and for over sixteen years has been, a practical printer—most of the time in this city, where he has the respect of all classes of workmen. Having for several years been employed in the *Journal* office, we are personally cognizant of his qualifications for the discharge of any position to which he might be called, in which the interests of labor

are concerned. We bespeak for his claims, as above presented, due and respectful consideration when the question of the appointments of the members of the commission shall come up for final decision.

He has always taken an earnest and active interest in everything pertaining to the local union and was the author of the working-card system in this country, as also of the organization of chapels in Chicago. In fact, it is not too much to state that a majority of the distinctive features of the constitution of the International Typographical Union were proposed by him.

At the time of the first strike in the *Chicago Times*, in 1863 (which lasted only one night), on the recommendation of the president, a resolution of thanks for his services was passed by the union, although he was not an officer of the union nor serving on any committee.



THE MATTER OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY ROY V. SOMERVILLE, OF DUNDAS, BEFORE
THE WINTER SESSION OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSO-
CIATION, TORONTO, FEBRUARY 22, 1889.

IN most country newspaper offices the amount of business coming under the head of "subscriptions" is not only a very indefinite asset in any year but, as well, one about which there is too much little actual understanding, and a great lack of systematic care.

To get subscriptions, or, perhaps, to get first the subscribers, is the prime object of every newspaper proprietor, but too many are contented with seeing their mail lists grow year by year, and look upon that growth as a means of procuring advertising, which is the money maker for the newspaper department, rather than as an actual and realizable yearly business asset, which can be counted on for a definite cash return, and will go far at least to defray the expense of publishing the paper. Subscriptions that come in voluntarily are made welcome, but the idea of systematic collection is foreign to the average country publisher. The fear of offending "subscribers" who may withdraw their "support" if they are compelled to pay the ridiculously small sum usually asked for a country weekly promptly in advance, and of thus losing the good will and influence of such "supporters" when advertising and job-work are to be done, has turned too many of the mail lists of the country weeklies into nothing more or less than a kind of bribery fund whereby the large majority of alleged "subscribers" get the paper on such terms as they please, are allowed to pay or not as they please, naturally acquire a very contemptuous idea of the value and influence of the paper on which its own proprietor evidently fixes no value, and never exert themselves in the slightest degree to advance the interests of the paper, the proprietor of which, by his very cringing, and depreciation of his own property, defeats the object he had in view and loses not only his rightful income from his subscription list, but the active interest and coöperation which a sturdy, manly, independent business course will secure in any community. To make your newspaper a humble offering each week on the altar of the imaginary greatness and influence of dozens or hundreds of people of the district is simply to educate them to look on your paper and yourself as of no importance and of no value in the community.

To some of those present this may seem an exaggerated view of the actual circumstances, but they will be the few who have learned to recognize the market value of their papers as newspapers and who believe that for value received, and not for value promised and very dimly prospective, should the weekly representative of their expenditure of good hard cash in paper, ink and wages, and in nervous energy and brain matter, be delivered at the homes of their customers.

"Customers" a live, well-conducted paper should and will have in plenty. "Supporters" it should never need, and upon the efforts of the publisher and his proper appreciation of the true value of his paper will depend whether his mail lists are filled with the names of customers or of supporters. Every publisher holds this matter in his own hands. Surely, if his grocer, butcher and baker can appreciate their wares at their market value and insist on business principles governing their sale, the publisher, who is usually the most intelligent and acute of the four, can well do the same.

This matter of subscriptions may be divided into these heads:

1. *The Field.*
2. *How to Fill it.*
3. *The Financial Aspect of the Subscription List.*

I.—THE FIELD.

It being understood that the subject of discussion is the country weekly newspaper, those published in large and small towns and villages, it is an easy matter to decisively designate the field of operations open to the publisher. First, his own town, then every

section of his county or district which by reason of business or social relations is directly interested in and connected with the place of publication, and then any other portions of territory which by reason of proximity to or peculiar business relations with the place of publication is likely to afford subscribers. Cultivate diligently first the field near at hand, when that is covered extend operations. A compact territory well filled will be easier to handle and more attractive to advertisers than a scattered constituency with but a few names at each postoffice.

2.—HOW TO FILL IT.

The success of any country weekly depends first on its available constituency and then on the enterprise of the publisher and the ability and directness with which he caters to his own district. It must be first and foremost a home newspaper; a newspaper in the sense that it faithfully records the doings and happenings of the district each week, giving the people the home news which they can get in no other paper, and a home or family paper in that it must each week contain reading matter of interest to every member of the many households where, perhaps, it is the only paper taken. Give special prominence to the district news. Give it each week a regular and specified place in your paper. Remember that two-thirds of your subscribers are country people, and the news of their own locality is most interesting to them, then the news from other country districts, and last the town news. Do not allow the town affairs to crowd out the country and county news. Give proper attention, of course, to town affairs, but when brevity is necessary be brief in your town locals and spare the country news as much as possible from the blue pencil. To excel, then, as a local paper, it is necessary to secure from each section of your territory a regular and reliable news-letter. Good correspondents can be secured, but it takes time and patience to find them out. In almost every locality a man or woman of standing will send in the local news each week, or at least each fortnight, and will think the count well squared by receiving a copy of the paper free, and being supplied with stamped envelopes and stationery. But never appoint an unreliable correspondent. Leave a point uncovered for a year sooner than have a "smart Aleck" make his little local Rome howl and your paper unpopular by his foolish witticisms disguised as news, and which your blue pencil skips because you are not intimately acquainted with the gossip of his neighborhood. Do not despise the chronicling of the goings and comings of the little country village. Such things may seem small potatoes to you, but to the people mentioned they are of vast importance, and these are the people who pay their good money for your paper. By pleasing them you gain for your paper many good words and much popularity. Respect highly, then, the country correspondence as a means to success. Secure also reports of township councils, county councils, local boards of health, and publish the full returns of all municipal elections. The township clerk is a man to be made a friend of by every country publisher. He is a mine of local news which, well worked, will pan out very richly. Market reports from every market town are valuable and easily got. But, once begun, attend to them. See that they are reliable or do not publish them. The market prices in some places are the same the whole year round, if some local papers are to be believed. The essence of these remarks, then, is that a country paper should be a local newspaper in distinct reality. Home news should be its specialty, well put, fully reported and always in greater quantity than your local rival. This is the battlefield for the local paper. The abnormal development of the cheap city weekly has made the field of foreign news an impossible and unattainable one for the country paper to fill any more, the superior facilities of the city weekly for obtaining the world's news, and the general way in which they are circulated, have cut that field clear out of the calculations of the country paper, and it is policy nowadays to leave these matters to the city weeklies, publishing only a summarized column of the world's doings; unless, of course, in case of unusual or very important matters, and filling the bulk of your news space with home news. This is the situation, and the country publisher who recognizes it is

making the money. To handle local news in this complete manner requires tact, ability to condense, knowledge of your district, its public men, the principal likes, dislikes and local jealousies, and the exercise of constant watchfulness for news—in fact, the cultivation of a nose for news. To successfully fill the bill it is necessary to be a newspaper man, and not merely a journeyman printer; and this fact is raising the standard of the average country weekly in Ontario very fast. As to editorial matter, let local affairs have your best attention. Discuss such local matters as deserve that prominence editorially. In politics be fair, firm and consistent. Have a mind of your own withal, but do not week in and week out pour out rabid political tirades on the heads of your devoted readers. While never allowing your political faith to be misunderstood, nor important public questions to remain without intelligent comment, let your handling of political subjects be marked for brevity, point and fairness. At election time be as red hot as you like, but at other times remember that nine-tenths of your readers will skip your editorials in favor of the home news, and if your overweening conceit has led you to attempt to settle, in a series of labored editorials, the whole affairs of this earthly footstool, they will find the home news very short of their expectations, and will be unfavorably impressed. Besides, you can wield far more influence by brief, incisive editorials, because they will be read. For the ladies, provide a few columns of matter to them peculiarly interesting, culled from standard women's periodicals. Make a feature of this page. It will pay to keep solid with the ladies. Another paying feature is a thoroughly interesting serial story. Keep one always going and advertise a new one a considerable time in advance. A column or two of fresh and readable agricultural news is a taking thing, and with a few well-selected miscellaneous and humorous clippings, and the condensed news of the week, your paper will be complete.

Having thus arranged the matter to be published, see that it is printed in an attractive form. Make a special effort to have each separate department in a distinct and regular place in your paper each week. Beware of changes in make-up. Consider well the best arrangement and when once fixed stick to it. Nothing pleases the subscriber more—next to finding it well filled—than to find his favorite department in the same place each week. Then pay most particular attention to the printing of your paper. Let it have each week the appearance of being the most carefully printed and best paying job you turn out of your office. Neat display in the advertising columns, neat headings in the reading columns, a regular style throughout the paper, good press-work always and good paper, and your newspaper will by its appearance attract attention, will prove a valuable advertisement of your printing business, and will please your subscribers' sense of neatness, beauty and order. This, then, is my idea of filling the field.

3.—THE FINANCIAL ASPECT OF THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

The cash received each year for subscriptions to a country weekly should be within at least ten per cent of the total face value of the list, and should cover the cost of issuing the paper. That is, a paper with only 1,000 subscribers must be smaller and cheaper to publish in every way than a paper having 2,000, provided the cash collections are as good in one case as the other. It is most important to know the precise cost of publishing your paper. If you have never figured this out do so at once. Keep track of every minute of time, every item of material, every possible factor in the expense of publishing your paper from the time distribution begins on the last forms, until the same forms are laid on the stone the next week. Do this two, three or four weeks. Figure out the exact cost of every item for each week, adding a proper percentage for wear and tear, for proportion of rent, insurance, heat, light, etc., and strike an average for the four weeks. This should fairly give you the cost per week of issuing your paper. In many cases it will be found that with say 1,000 subscribers, it costs at least \$1,200 or \$1,300 to issue your paper, or in about that proportion, or perhaps worse. Three or four hundred subscribers will put the cost about

even, for every printer knows that after the first thousand copies are run off, the cost of printing an additional 1,000 or 500 of any form is a very small proportion of the cost of the first run. So with a newspaper. Up to a certain point you will lose money on your subscription list. Find out that point, which is your cost price of publication, and if your list does not pan out that much, get right out and hustle for more subscribers at once. If you have made your paper deserving of increased circulation you can get it, and once your available cash returns from subscriptions are over the financial point of the cost price, you can see profit in every new subscription that you secure. The subscription list should at least pay the cost of publishing the paper. The advertising should be so much clear profit.

In the collection of subscriptions the man who has begun right, or the man who begins right, will not find any great difficulty in putting his subscription list on a cash in advance basis. No pay no paper is a good motto and easy to carry out, when your beginning is made that way, and if the goods are right and good value, there will be no trouble in securing in any district a very large proportion of your subscriptions in advance. You can afford to be just as independent as a man in any other business, and if you make your terms and rules and stick to them from the beginning, the question of arrears of subscriptions need never bother you. In all cases use a mailing machine, and let every subscriber find the date to which his paper is paid in front of his name each week. A blue X in front of his name, if he is slow at the new year, will generally bring him to time if he has been started in the right way.

But, suppose the paper to be dealt with is one with an aged and decrepit cash balance on the wrong side of the subscription list; one to which the subscribers have for years paid as they pleased, and are many of them in arrears. It is a question of education, the reforming of such a list. Instead of the pay as you please plan you wish to adopt the cash in advance system. You cannot do it in one season, or if the list is a large one in even two completely, but you can do it pretty thoroughly in two seasons.

Early in the fall of the first season make an announcement of your intention, advertise it freely and fully and state your reasons for the change of policy, which, if well put, will be recognized as very sensible and valid by the large majority of your subscribers. Having advertised the proposed change fully, inclose a subscription blank and addressed envelope in each subscriber's paper before December 1, with an accompanying invitation to use them properly. If you wish to make rapid progress in your work, offer a useful and attractive premium, a picture, a book, or one of the thousand appropriate things that can be had in bulk for a small cost, to those paying up all arrears and in advance for the next year, and to all new subscribers paying in advance before the New Year. You will be surprised at the way money will roll in, provided you have done plenty of advertising. About the 1st of January extend the time for giving the premium for a month and again advertise well. At the end of January withdraw your premium offer. Teach your subscribers their first lesson—that they must comply with the terms if they would receive any extra benefit—as the premiums may be regarded. Then go over your lists. Mark off one or two old dead-heads at each postoffice who have been getting the paper for years and probably boasting about their neighborhood that "they never have to pay for the *Times*." Cut off a few of these at each office, and every other name you know will never realize you anything. This will make talk in each small locality, and will further educate your subscribers. Then for a time take in as many dollars as you can, and be satisfied. During the year fail not to remind slow subscribers that by delay they are incurring the extra rate. The next fall begin early your campaign. Offer all in arrears the \$1 rate provided they pay up and for a year in advance before the new year. Again use a premium as an inducement on the same terms as before, thoroughly advertising it—covering specially well the township fairs. Issue special editions of your paper and mail to

people all over your district as sample copies, inclosing subscription blanks, addressed envelopes and neat circulars, using late voters' lists as a directory. Conduct an active, energetic campaign. Boom for all you are worth. Hundreds of new subscribers will come in. Renew the premium offer for January as before if you like, but shut down then firm and fast. Then go over your list, notify every subscriber who is in arrears over one year that he must pay up before March 1 or be sued for the extra rate, and on that date strike off all such and sue for the extra rate of \$1.50. Do not be mealy mouthed about the matter at all. Your new subscribers will balance any losses by the striking off of slow-paying old ones, and two-thirds of these will square up at once on receiving notice of suit and will pay for another year as well. They did not mean to beat you, but for years they paid as they pleased, and nothing short of an earthquake or notice of suit being entered could arouse them to a full understanding that you meant business. They like the paper, and will pay for it in advance ever after. The other third you can well afford to get rid of and get their arrears by process of law. Thus in two seasons you can very well clear up your subscription list, and by being firm, yet withal courteous and explanatory, you can bring your subscribers to time, and each year can well expect to have cash in hand by March 1 at least two-thirds of the face value of your list. On that date strike off the slow names and sue for arrears. In two or three years you will have a subscription list that is as valuable actually as it looks, and your subscribers will set greater store by your paper than they ever did before.

CLUBBING.

This matter was given me to deal with as a rider to the main subject. My opinion is briefly expressed in one word—don't. Throw all the alluring clubbing offers from city weeklies, story papers, farmers' journals, and magazines right into your waste-paper basket. The very fact of your advertising another publication as being furnished with yours at a reduced rate cheapens and depreciates the value of your paper in the eyes of your own subscribers. All these offers are based on the idea of getting from you good advertising for nothing. If you are going to push and hustle, do so for your own paper, and let others do the same if they want to invade your territory. A case in point will show the matter in its true light. Some years ago the publishers of one of the best and most widely circulated city weeklies in Ontario offered to club with the writer's paper at a rate which, from inquiry, it is believed was the lowest ever offered any country weekly, in fact, so low that no cut in price was necessary on the home paper in order to make an unheard of combination offer. In a foolish moment the bait was swallowed and the deal was made. The clubbing offer was well advertised and canvassed. The result was the procuring of about 250 subscribers for the city weekly, of which number just about *thirty* were *new* subscribers to the local paper, and to get these fully twice the amount received in new subscriptions was expended by the home paper in advertising, bookkeeping and general bother and worry. And next year, when taking advantage of this expensive lesson, all clubbing offers were declined with thanks, it was necessary to spend about thirty minutes of valuable time in explaining to about 250 infuriated subscribers why and wherefore the city weekly would not be supplied with the home paper at the reduced rate, and, as a matter of fact, fully thirty of these subscribers were so hard to convince and so indignant that they stopped the home paper in order to get square, and thus nullified the meager advantage gained the year before. This deal can be figured out by any country publisher, and he will see just how profitable it is to club with any other publication.

By all means leave clubbing alone. If your paper is worthy of success in its field it will go far better on its own merits than if you turn it into a booming agency for a city weekly and your office into a branch office of some other man's paper. Don't club anything except the slow-pay subscriber, and don't spare that medicine on him.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

DON'T BE A CLAM.

BY C. THOMAS DUVALL, BALTIMORE.

The clam's ne'er been heard to utter a word
Since he to mankind has been known,
And this, some surmise, portends he is wise,
But that I am doubting I own;
And of you I pray, if aught you would say,
Though our heads you with wisdom can't cram,
Speak out with your might, 'tis surely your right—
For pity's sake, don't be a clam!

As your path you pursue, you will oft find it true,
That holding your tongue doesn't pay;
Though "silence is gold," as the maxim has told,
It won't do to apply it alway.
There are times when 'tis best that the tongue be suppress'd—
Quite willing to grant that I am—
But if good you can do, or suggest something new,
For pity's sake, don't be a clam!

When engaged in the strife of the battle of life,
You must boldly stand up for your rights;
Don't be thrust from the track nor induced to turn back
Until fortune your valor requites;
For many you meet of each chance will you cheat
When they find you as meek as a lamb,
So, if you would succeed, to this warning pay heed,
And for pity's sake, don't be a clam!

Perhaps you're in love with a sweet little dove,
One whose smile can dispel all your woes,
And to make her your wife is the wish of your life,
Yet, somehow, you fear to propose;
And you dally and wait, and trifle with fate
Till your love appears only a sham—
O, whatever you do, young man, when you woo,
For pity's sake, don't be a clam!

THE TRAMP PRINTER.

Good mornin' boys, and how is biz? I'm a seedy-looking tramp.
You see, last night my little bed was just a trifle damp;
I missed the train—that's funny, too—and then I walked the rail;
I found my bed, as I always do, when the connections fail.

Last night I dreamed a dream, and wish I'd never woke—
Yes, boys, I dreamed I lived again before I took this yoke;
I saw the forms of other days—they've climbed the golden hill;
I mingled with a homely throng—I wish it was so still.

'Twas a banquet spread at that old home, and all were gathered there,
To crowd around the festal board—paternal blessings share.
You see, I lived my life again—oh, happy days so bright!
As I slept in my dew-damp bed in the shadows of last night.

A poor tramp printer has a heart hidden 'neath his ragged garb;
Hard times is roaming in this land, and I have felt its barb,
And, fellows, when I woke this morn with cramps and mental pain,
May God forgive my wicked wish to never wake again.

I've made some justification in this ancient, battered form;
And my benzine wash I've thrown aside, it has brought me too much harm;
My proof has been corrected—a revise will needed be,
For He who searches every heart will many errors see.

My tramp is almost ended now—old age will end the race.
You see, my hands are trembly, and I cannot hold a case;
But I've made an application at the city made of gold,
And long to hear the answer, "'Tis a case that you can hold."



ADVERTISING SPECIALTIES

.... CONSISTING OF

*Calendars, Cards, Banners, Fans, Match Safes,
Memorandum Books, Folders, Etc.*

Increase your profits, enlarge your business by having these goods to offer your customers. No other branch of your business will pay you as well. Inclose us your business card and we will mail you our prices on all goods we manufacture, or inclose us 4 cents in stamps and receive a set of Hudson River Views. Calendars ready August 1st. Full line samples, \$2.00 by express. Send for price list. Liberal discount to the trade.

COSACK & CO., LITHOGRAPHERS AND PUBLISHERS OF
ADVERTISING SPECIALTIES,
90 TO 100 LAKEVIEW AVE., BUFFALO, N. Y.



ESTABLISHED 1804.
... INCORPORATED 1883.



TRADE MARK.
PATENTED APRIL 7, 1871.

Charles Eneu Johnson and Company,

LETTERPRESS AND LITHOGRAPHIC

PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES.

Principal Office, 509 S. Tenth St., PHILADELPHIA.

BRANCHES: 527 COMMERCIAL STREET, - - - - - SAN FRANCISCO.
45 AND 47 ROSE STREET, - - - - - NEW YORK.

Western Branch House—40 La Salle St., Chicago.

John Royle & Sons
MAKERS OF
**ROUTING
MACHINES,
SAW TABLES**
Shoot-Planes, etc.
—FOR—
*Electrotypers,
Photo-Engravers,
Brass-Workers,
and others.*
Paterson, N. J.

**ROUTING
CUTTERS**
Essex and
Straight Sts.

The CHEAPEST AND BEST in Use for
+ PRINTERS +

**RUBBER
ROLLERS**
PRICE, 30 CENTS PER POUND.
MANUFACTURED BY
GODFREY & CO., 325 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GRAY'S FERRY

Printing Ink—

WORKS.

C. E. ROBINSON & BRO.

198 Clark St. + + + + CHICAGO.

710 Sansom Street, PHILADELPHIA.
27 Beckman Street, NEW YORK.
66 Sharp Street, BALTIMORE.

C. W. CRUTSINGER,

MANUFACTURER OF

*Printers' Rollers and
Composition,*

207 CHESTNUT STREET,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Our Elastic Tablet Glue is the Best in the Market.

"PRINTERS' EMPORIUM"
"OLD RELIABLE"
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY
COR. THIRD AND VINE STS.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
**WONDERFUL
"CLIPPER"**



PAPER CUTTER
WHICH IS INDISPENSABLE WHERE RAPID
CUTTING AND TRIMMING IS NEEDED.
Net Cash Price, - - - \$36.00.
SEND ORDERS TO THE
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers will please take notice that THE INLAND PRINTER is now sent out by "mailer," and that each wrapper signifies the date of expiration. No individual notice of expiration will be sent out, and to secure a continuance renewals must be promptly sent in.

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

BERGER & WIRTH. Manufacturers of Colors and Inks 190 William Street NEW YORK and LEIPZIG (Germany).

A VALUABLE WORK FOR THE LIBRARY.

WE have just received from the bindery a supply of bound copies of Volume VI of THE INLAND PRINTER, which are now ready for delivery, and can be furnished to all who desire them. They are elegantly bound in half Russia, and contain over 1,100 pages of valuable printers' literature. The enormous size of this volume, and consequent increased cost over previous volumes, necessitates an advance in price. We have decided to place them on the market at \$3.50 per volume, and as only a limited quantity are available for sale, immediate application will be necessary to secure a copy.

We still have on hand a few bound copies of Vols. II, IV and V, which for the present we shall continue to offer at the old price, \$3.00 per volume.

A FEW ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

It is nicely bound, and a credit to you. Many thanks.

—Montague & Fuller, New York.

Your journal is something that any and every office at all connected with the "art preservative" should have on file, in our judgment.

—Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati.

It will be a welcome addition to our library.

—Globe Manufacturing Co., New York.

We know of no other publication in the country that would make as fine a bound volume as THE INLAND PRINTER.

—Hamilton Mfg. Co., Two Rivers, Wis.

It is very beautifully gotten up, and is at once a work of art and an invaluable book of reference to all who are in the remotest degree connected with that trade of trades—the printer's.—J. F. W. Dorman, Baltimore.

It is very handsome. We appreciate it very highly.

—Geo. H. Taylor & Co., Chicago.

It is a useful and ornamental addition to our library.

—C. Potter, Jr. & Co., New York.

The volume speaks for itself.—Liberty Machine Works, New York.

We congratulate you upon the handsome manner in which you have gotten up the book.—Chambers Bros. Co., Philadelphia.

THE INLAND PRINTER CO., Publishers, 183 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

M. P. McCOY, GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR

The Inland Printer

10 FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

To whom all inquiries concerning Advertising or Subscriptions should be addressed.

Price, including Postage, - - - - - 11s. 4d. per Year.
Single Copy, 1s. 2d. each.

The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer AND BOOKSELLERS' CIRCULAR.

"It has features of enterprise unusual to European Trade Journalism."—*American Stationer*.

"It has no equal in Europe."—*Toronto Mail*.

"I think very highly of your Journal, and read it with great pleasure, as do all of our firm."—*Morton, Phillips & Bulmer, Montreal, Canada*.

SUBSCRIPTION—15s. per Annum, post free, Weekly.

LONDON: W. JOHN STONHILL, No. 24 BOUVERIE STREET, E. C.

BOOK OF INSTRUCTION IN METAL ENGRAVING ... FOR ... GOLD AND SILVER MARKING, ETC.

A BOOK for the Apprentice, with Copies, Script & A phabets, Old English Text, Monograms, Cyphers, Inscriptions, showing how to learn engraving, the kind of tools to use, and how to use them. With full instructions and illustrations. Contains also a synopsis of the different branches, and general information on engraving. Price, 50c. by Mail. For sale only by

THE INLAND PRINTER CO., CHICAGO.

WANTED!

Copies of No. 4, Vol. III,
(JANUARY, 1886)

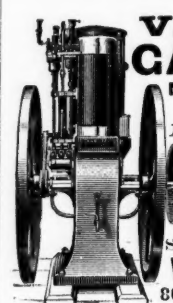
—OF—

THE INLAND PRINTER.

We will pay 25 cents apiece for copies of this number, or will credit amount on subscription, if preferred.

THE INLAND PRINTER CO.,

CHICAGO.



VAN DUZEN GAS ENGINE
NO BOILER. NO COAL.
NO ENGINEER.
No Extra WATER RENT
or INSURANCE.
INSTANTLY STARTED.
DURABLE, RELIABLE,
SAFE and ECONOMICAL.
Send for description and prices.
Van Duzen Gas Engine Co.,
80 E. 2nd St., CINCINNATI, O.

H. H. LATHAM, Agent,

304 Dearborn Street, . . . CHICAGO.

JULIUS HEINEMANN. HERM. HEINEBACH.

JULIUS HEINEMANN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Brass Rules, Leads, Slugs

AND METAL FURNITURE,

ALSO DEALERS IN

PRINTERS' MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS,

50 & 52 Madison St.

CHICAGO.

ORDERS FOR

PAPER-KNIVES

FILLED PROMPTLY AT OUR
CHICAGO HOUSE,

46 TO 52 NORTH HALSTED STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.

—AND AT OUR—

WORKS IN - - - FITCHBURG, MASS.

SIMONDS MFG. CO.

REMOVAL.

F. D. MONTGOMERY

HAS REMOVED TO

359 Dearborn Street, corner of Harrison,
CHICAGO, ILL.

"HAFTONE" PROCESS PLATES direct from
Photographs a Specialty.
(See illustration on another page.)



WITH INCREASED SPACE AND FACILITIES
OUR WORK WILL BE BETTER
THAN EVER.

GET OUR PRICES BEFORE ORDERING.

Bright. Breezy. Interesting.
THE UNION PRINTER

UNDER THE EDITORIAL DIRECTION OF
CHARLES GUY BROWN.

Office of Publication, 104 Elm Street, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year, - - - - \$1.00.
Six Months, - - - - .50.
Three Months, - - - - .25.
Invariably in Advance.

THE UNION PRINTER is the especial advocate
of the affiliated Unions of the International Typo-
graphical Union of North America.

ADVERTISING RATES, \$1.00 PER INCH.

Address THE UNION PRINTER,
104 Elm Street, New York City.

TYPO

The only organ of the Trade
in the Australian Colonies.

American Manufacturers and
Dealers in Printers' Supplies, Stationery and Books
will reach a large and profitable market by adver-
tising in **TYPO**.

Illustrations of New Inventions, etc., inserted free.

R. COUPLAND HARDING,

PUBLISHER,

NAPIER, NEW ZEALAND.

**The American Lithographer
and Printer.**

The leading trade journal in Lithography, Zinc-
ography, Photo-Engraving, Photo-Lithography and
all new Photo-Mechanical processes.

A thoroughly wide-awake trade journal, that will
amply repay advertisers in its line.

PRICE, - - - \$3.00 per year.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

THE LITHOGRAPHER PUBLISHING CO.,
37 City Hall Place, New York.

ALSO PUBLISHERS OF THE
**LITHOGRAPHERS' and PHOTOGRAPHERS'
DIRECTORY.**

Second (Annual) Edition, 1889, ready for delivery.

Price, - - - \$5.00.

**COWAN & CO.
Manufacturing Stationers**

IMPORTERS OF

*Every Description of Paper, Printing,
Lithographic and Bookbinders'
Machinery and Type,*

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

Colonial Agents for THE INLAND PRINTER.

The Artist Printer,

1007, 1009 & 1011 Locust Street,
SAINT LOUIS.

A JOURNAL FOR THE QUICK.

Send 15 cents for sample copy, or \$1.00
for a year's subscription. Note our speci-
men exchange scheme. \$200 in prizes.
Why not secure them? The A. P. is not an
adjunct of an eleemosynary institution.
Sample copies cost money.



**The United States Paper-Maker
And Stationers' Journal.**

Devoted to the interests of Paper-Makers and
Stationers.

Published semi-monthly, 1st and 15th. \$2.00
per annum. Single copies 10 cents. As *The
United States Paper-Maker and Stationers' Journal*
reaches all buyers, it is a valuable advertising
medium. Rates for standing and displayed adver-
tisements furnished on application. Address

CHARLES C. WALDEN & CO.,

29 Park Row, NEW YORK

**NATIONAL
Publisher and Printer,
LOUISVILLE, KY.**

A large quarto, issued monthly, and devoted to
the interests of Publishers, Printers and Litho-
graphers.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year.

For advertising rates, see paper. Sample copies
furnished on application. Subscriptions and
advertisements solicited. Address

JAS. DAVIDSON, Editor and Manager,

Room 29, Courier-Journal Building.

THE CRAFTSMAN,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Official Paper of the International
Typographical Union.

Only Labor Paper published at the National
Capital.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Subscription, \$1.00 per year. Sample free.

RAMSEY & BISBEE, PUBLISHERS.**Paper and Press**

A JOURNAL OF PRACTICAL INFORMATION, MACHIN-
ERY APPLIANCES AND SUPPLIES FOR
Printers and Publishers,

*Lithographers, Plate Printers,**Art and Society Stationers,**Manufacturing Stationers**and Blank Book Makers.*

Price, 25 cts. Subscription, \$2.00 per year.

By WILLIAM M. PATTON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE BRITISH PRINTER

A Journal of the Graphic Arts.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF "THE BRITISH TYPOGRAPHIA."

Issued every other month. Six numbers for \$1
yearly. Guaranteed circulation of 3,000 copies.

Portraits and Biographies of Eminent Printers,
Fine Job Specimens in Colors and Monochrome,
Fine Art Illustrations and Useful Hints and
"Wrinkles" for Job Printers.

Business and editorial communications to be
addressed to ROBERT HILTON, 2A GRESHAM
PRESS BUILDINGS, LITTLE BRIDGE STREET, LON-
DON, E. C.

"The Superior Printer."

*A Technical Journal for the Advancement of
Compositors and Pressmen.*

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

EARHART & RICHARDSON,
168 VINE STREET, CINCINNATI, O.

Subscription in Advance.

One Year, . . \$1.00 Six Months, . . 50 cts.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

The INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE FIRMS ENUMERATED IN THIS DIRECTORY ARE RELIABLE, AND ARE COMMENDED TO THE NOTICE OF ALL CONSUMERS OF PRINTERS' WARES AND MATERIALS.

Insertions in this Directory are charged \$6.00 per year for two lines, and for more than two lines \$2.00 per line additional.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Birchard & Griffin, 726 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa. Wire stitchers and general binders' machinery, new and second-hand.

Blackhall Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturers and dealers. Special binders' machinery. Send for catalogue.

Donnell (E. P.) Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago. Bookbinders' machinery.

James, Geo. C., & Co., manufacturers and dealers, 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Montague & Fuller, 41 Beekman street, New York. Stitching and folding machines, etc.

Sanborn, Geo. H., & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLIES.

American Strawboard Co., 178 Monroe street, Chicago. Bookbinders' supplies.

Gane Brothers & Co., 182 Monroe street, Chicago. Binders' machinery and supplies of every kind.

CARDS AND CARDBOARD.

Collins (A. M.) Manufacturing Co., No. 527 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

CARDS—SOCIETY ADDRESS.

Smith, Milton H., publisher, 75 South St. Paul street, Rochester, N. Y. Embossing to order.

CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co., The, New London, Conn.; New York office, 9 and 10 Tribune Building; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 325 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Cranston, J. H., Norwich, Conn., manufacturer of The Cranston patent improved steam-power printing presses, all sizes.

Duplex Printing Press Co. The Cox duplex, web and country presses, Battle Creek, Mich.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Fairhaven cylinder press, two sizes.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago. Every kind, suitable for job or newspaper.

Potter, C., Jr., & Co., New York. Cylinder, lithographic and web presses. Branch office, 65 Third avenue, Chicago.

Scott, Walter, & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also paper folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; paper dampening machines, stereotype machinery, etc. J. W. Ostrander, western agent, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

Walker, W. G., & Co., Madison, Wis., manufacturers of the Prouty power press, and printers' supply house.

ELECTROTYPERS.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago. Only strictly first-class work done. Prices low.

ELECTROTYPERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

The Lovejoy Company, 45 to 51 Rose street, New York.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago. Electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

Drach, Chas. A., & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets (Globe-Democrat Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and stereotypers.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

Ostrander, J. W., manufacturer of electrotypes machinery, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

ENGRAVERS.

Benedict, Geo. H. & Co., relief plate engravers, photo, wax and wood processes. Maps a specialty. 177 Clark street, Chicago.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Belmont Machine Works, 3737 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Write for circulars and information.

Chambers Brothers Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Paper folding machinery.

Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co. Office, 150 Nassau street. P. O. Box 3070, New York.

INK IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Berger & Wirth, 190 William street, New York, and Leipsic, Germany. Fine dry colors and inks for all graphic branches.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati and Chicago.

Buffalo Printing Ink Works, Office and Factory, 10 to 20 Brace street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Makers of "Owl Brand" fine black and colored inks.

Johnson, Chas. Eneu, & Co., 509 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branches: 527 Commercial street, San Francisco; 45 and 47 Rose street, New York; 40 La Salle street, Chicago.

Levey, Fred'k H., & Co., 59 Beekman street, New York. Specialty, brilliant wood-cut inks. Chicago agents, Illinois Typefoundry Co.

Mather's Sons, Geo., 60 John street, New York. Book and fine cut and colored inks.

Morrill, Geo. H., & Co., 146 Congress street, Boston; 17 to 27 Vandewater street, New York; 119 Fifth avenue, Chicago. E. J. Shattuck & Co., 520 Commercial street, San Francisco, Cal.

Queen City Printing Ink Co., The, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Denver.

Robinson, C. E., & Bro., 710 Sansom St., Philadelphia; 27 Beekman St., New York; 66 Sharp St., Baltimore; 198 Clark St., Chicago.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Colt's Armory and Universal Printing and Embossing Presses, Temple Court, New York. John Thomson, 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Johnson Peerless Works, 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago. Frank Barhydt, western manager. Peerless, Clipper, and Jewel presses.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Golding Jobber (4 sizes) and Pearl presses (3 sizes).

Gordon Press Works, 99 Nassau street, New York. The new style Gordon press.

Liberty Machine Works, The, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the new style Noiseless Liberty press.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago. First-class machines, all sizes and prices.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVING.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

NEWSPAPER FILES AND FILE RACKS.



ATWATER'S Newspaper File is the favorite for Reading Rooms, Hotels, Libraries, Offices, &c. Lightest, Neatest, Cheapest. Sample postpaid 25c. Circulars free. J. H. Atwater, Providence, R. I.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Carver, C. R., N. E. cor. Third and Canal streets, Philadelphia.

Johnson Peerless Works, 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago. Frank Barhydt, western manager. Peerless cutters, five styles; Jewel cutters, two styles.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago. All styles and sizes. Can suit everybody.

Ostrander, J. W., agent for Dooley paper cutter, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

Paragon Cutting Machines, Edward L. Miller, manufacturer, 328 Vine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sanborn, Geo. H., & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Toronto Typefoundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Taylor, Geo. H., & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

Butler (J. W.) Paper Co., 183 to 187 Monroe street, Chicago.

Calumet Paper Co., 262 to 268 Fifth ave., Chicago. Headquarters for Whiting Paper Co's manufactures.

Chicago Paper Co., 120-122 Franklin St., Chicago.

Elliot, A. G., & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth St., Philadelphia. Paper of every description.

Elliott, F. P., & Co., 208 and 210 Randolph street, Chicago.

Illinois Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago. Book, cover, manila, rope manila papers, etc.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

PAPER STOCK.

Follansbee, Tyler & Co., 389 and 391 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago, electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

Crosscup & West Engraving Co., The, 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Engraving of a high order.

Electro-Light Engraving Co., 157 and 159 William street, New York. The pioneer zinc-etching company in America. Line and half-tone engraving of the highest character and in shortest possible time. Correspondence solicited.

Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York. Largest photo-engraving establishment in the world. Send copy for estimate.

Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park Place, New York. John Hastings, president; A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

Ringler, F. A., & Co., photo electrotypers, 21-23 Barclay street to 26-28 Park Place, New York.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY—Continued.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' AND ELECTRO-TYPERS' MACHINERY.

Royle, John, & Sons, Essex and Straight streets, Paterson, N. J. Routing machines, routing cutters, saw tables, shoot planes, etc.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 50 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Largest assortment type, tools, presses, etc., in United States. Everything required by printers.

Hamilton Mfg. Co., Two Rivers, Wis. Mfrs. of cases, stands, cabinets, and all printers' wood goods. Branch house, 259 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago. We supply everything. Call and see us.

Metz, John, 117 Fulton St., New York. Specialty, brass rule, leads, furniture and printing presses.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc. Dealers in metal type, inks, etc. Gen'l agents Eckerson web press.

Rosen & Jensen, 54 and 56 West Washington street, Chicago. Mfrs. of cabinets, cases, galleys, etc. Also bookbinders' press boards.

Simons, S., & Co., 13-19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make cabinets, cases, galleys, and everything of wood used in a printing office. Make engravers' wood.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Toronto Typefoundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

Walker & Bresnan, 201 to 205 William and 15 and 17 Frankfort streets, New York.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS AND ROLLER COMPOSITION.

Andrew van Bibber & Co., Sixth and Vine streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bendernagle & Co., 521 Minor street, Philadelphia, Pa. Also tablet gum.

Berger & Wirth, 190 William St., New York, and Leipsic, Germany. Sole manufacturers of the Victoria composition and the Victoria Bianca (The White).

Bingham, Daley & O'Hara, 49-51 Rose street, New York.

Bingham & Runge, 74 Frankfort street, Cleveland, Ohio. Printers' rollers and composition.

Bingham's Son, Samuel, 22 and 24 Fourth avenue, Chicago. The *Standard* and the *Durable*.

Buffington & Garbrock, 202 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price list and terms on application.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS AND ROLLER COMPOSITION.

Osgood, J. H., & Co., 100 Milk street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.

Wahl, F., & Co., printers' rollers and printing inks, 59 Oneida street, Milwaukee, Wis.

PRINTERS' TOOLS.

Golding & Co., 177 to 199 Fort Hill Square, and 19 to 27 Purchase street, Boston, Mass. Largest manufactory of printers' tools in the world.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSES.

Graham, L., & Son, 99-101 Gravier street, New Orleans, La. Southern printers' warehouse.

Toronto Typefoundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

SEALS, NUMBERING MACHINES, DATING STAMPS, ETC.

Fleaharty, J. H., & Co., rubber and steel stamps, seals, stencils, badges, checks, etc., Cleveland, Ohio.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Ewing Brothers & Co. Works, 2 Woodlawn ave., Chelsea, Mass. Boston office, 50 Oliver street.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago. Presses, Cutters, Engines, etc. Send for list.

Sanborn, Geo. H., & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Toronto Typefoundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

STEREOTYPE OUTFIT.

M. J. Hughes, 18 Spruce street, New York. Inventor and manufacturer of conical screw quoins.

TURKEY BOXWOOD FOR ENGRAVERS.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Baltimore Typefoundry, Chas. J. Cary & Co., proprietors, 116 East Bank Lane, Baltimore, Md.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 113 to 115 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Superior copper-mixed type on the point system. All kinds of printing materials.

Collins & McLeester Typefoundry, The, 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia. Alex. McLeester, proprietor; Eugene H. Munday, business manager.

Connors' Sons, James, Centre, Reed and Duane streets, New York.

Dominion Typefoundry Co., 780 Craig street Montreal, Canada. R. G. Starke, president; P. A. Crosby, manager. Typefounders to the government of Canada. Sole agents for MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Great Western Typefoundry, S. A. Pierce, manager, 324 West Sixth street, Kansas City, Mo.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Illinois Typefoundry Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

Lindsay (A. W.) Typefoundry (formerly R. & J. & A. W. Lindsay, of 75 Fulton street), now 76 Park Place, New York.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Manhattan Typefoundry, manufacturers of printers' novelties, 198 William street, New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago Typefoundry, 139-141 Monroe St. Also Minneapolis, Minn.

Minnesota Typefoundry Co., F. S. Verbeck, manager, 72 to 76 East Fifth street, St. Paul, Minn.

Newton Copper Type Co. (for copper-facing type only), 14 Frankfort street, New York.

Palmer & Rey (incorporated), Foundry and Head Office, San Francisco; Branches, Los Angeles, Cal., Portland, Ore., and Galveston, Texas. A large and complete stock of types, presses and printers' material kept at each of our branch houses. Our stock in San Francisco is the largest and most complete in the United States. Goods sold at Eastern prices and terms.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Toronto Typefoundry. Point system. 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada. Exclusive agency Marder, Luse & Co.; general agency all United States Typefounders. Everything required in the printing office.

Union Typefoundry, The, 337 Dearborn St., Chicago. Agents, Boston, Central and Cleveland foundries. All type and borders cast on the point system.

TYPEFOUNDERS' MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

Nuernberger Bros., 76 Market street, room 311, Chicago.

TYPEWRITERS.

American Writing Machine Company, Hartford, Conn. Caligraph writing machine.

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, 196 La Salle St., Chicago. Remington Standard Typewriter.

WEB PERFECTING PRESSES.

Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co. Office, 150 Nassau street. P. O. Box, 3070, New York.

WOOD TYPE.

American Wood Type Co., South Windham, Conn. Send for catalogue.

Hamilton Mfg. Co., Two Rivers, Wis. Manufacturers of holly and end wood type, borders, etc. Branch house, 259 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Wood type unexcelled for finish. Send for reduced price list and sheets of new faces.

Page (Wm. H.) Wood Type Co., The, Norwich, Conn. Send for new price list.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

Valley Paper Company  Holyoke, Mass., U.S.A.

HENRY E. McELWAIN, Treasurer.

Have you given a practical trial to our well-known brands of paper—*“Commercial Bond,” “Valley Linen Ledger,” “Our Ledger,” “French,” “Old English,”* and *“Congress”* Linens? All are especially adapted for the everyday needs of the trade, are of moderate price, acknowledged merit and deservedly popular. *Sample orders secure trade.*

REMOVAL.

THE
Photo-Electrotype Engraving Co.

20 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK.

J. E. RHODES, President,

HAVE REMOVED TO

7, 9 and 11 New Chambers Street,

CORNER WILLIAM.



SEND FOR SPECIMENS AND ESTIMATES.
PROMPTNESS ASSURED.

— "WHATEVER IS WORTH DOING AT ALL, IS WORTH DOING WELL." —

• • • • •

HENRY O. SHEPARD & CO.

• PRINTERS AND BINDERS •

NOS. 181 TO 187 MONROE STREET,

CHICAGO.

— WE DO ALL KINDS OF —

• PRINTING •

Railroad, Commercial, Catalogue,

— ETC. —



— WE DO ALL KINDS OF —

• BINDING •

Pamphlet, Book, Blank-Book,

— ETC. —

COMPOSITION, PRESSWORK AND BINDING FOR THE TRADE
..... A SPECIALTY

Genuine Wood Type, Galleys, Cabinets, Stands,
"Strong Slat" Cases, etc.

FACTORY: PATERSON, N. J.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS' MATERIALS

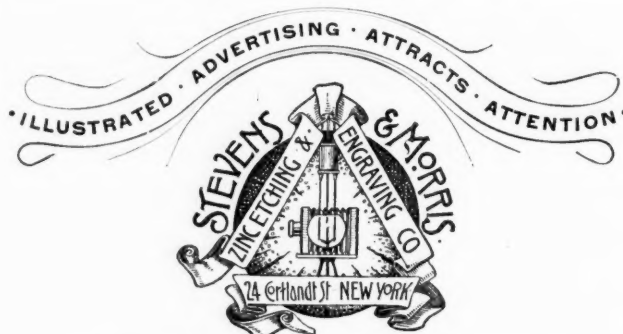
Type, Presses, Chases and Paper Cutters,

EAST COR. FULTON AND DUTCH STS

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Engravers' Turkey Boxwood, Tools
and Implements.

Large stock of used Presses, Types, etc.,
Guaranteed as represented.



— WE FURNISH CUTS FOR —
ALL ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES,
AND KEEP PROMISES.

SEND FOR SPECIMEN SHEETS OF

△ △ LATEST FACES △ △

△ △ △ △

DICKINSON

△ △ TYPE △ △

FOUNDRY

△ △ △ △

No. 150 CONGRESS STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

JET WITH QUANT QUANT OPEN

FOLL SERIES, EACH \$18.25
12 PER CENT OFF SPOT CASH

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

GARDEN · CITY · TYPE · FOUNDRY

Manufacturers and Dealers in

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS'

Machinery and Material,

— ALSO —

CHICAGO STANDS AND DRYING RACKS,

DEVOS' PAT. LEAD AND SLUG RACK,

Cabinets, Cases, Stands, Wood Furniture, Reglet,
Imposing Stones, etc.

DEALERS IN SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

IMPORTERS OF

GERMAN INKS AND BRONZES.

FACTORY:

Cor. 19th and Blackwell Streets,

OFFICE AND SALESROOMS:

338, 340, 342 Dearborn Street,

TELEPHONE 1745.

CHICAGO.

ESTIMATES
FURNISHED.

Established 1804.

ORDERS
PROMPTLY
FILLED.

FARMER, LITTLE & Co.

CHICAGO: 154 Monroe St.

NEW YORK: 63-65 Beekman St.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

NEWSPAPER
DRESSES.JOB OFFICE
OUTFITS.OUR BOOK AND
NEWSPAPER

TYPE

Cast from the Best
Quality of Durable Metal.

For Wear, Accuracy and Finish, EXCELLED BY NONE.

OUR ORIGINAL DESIGNS

In JOB DISPLAY TYPE and SCRIPTS are so varied that we can fit out a
Complete Office in our own type. Cast on our own, or the "point
system," the picas of which is identical with ours.

Type of other Founders furnished when desired.

Printing Presses, Printing Inks, Paper Cutters.

ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

CASES, CABINETS,
STANDS, GALLEYS,
IMPOSING STONES,
— ETC. —Chicago Branch, { CHAS. B. ROSS, Manager. } No. 154
Monroe St.

... THE ...

UNION TYPE FOUNDRY,

337 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

Before the "war" is over, stock up with whatever you need.
The present cutting cannot last much longer.We intend to meet any honest competition, and therefore offer
the following discounts, to take effect July 1, 1889, and continue
until further notice:

On Our Copper Amalgam Body Type, - - 25 per cent Discount.

On Our Copper Amalgam Job and Display, 30 per cent Discount.

On Brass Rule, - - - - - 30 per cent Discount.

Our terms are CASH by the 10th of the month for all pur-
chases of the preceding month. On goods of our own manufacture
we will allow an extra 5 per cent for cash within ten days from
date of invoice.On all other type, supplies and material we will also allow the
most liberal discounts possible, and on outfits and machinery we
are always ready to give special terms.For old type delivered to us we allow 7 cents a pound, and for
other printers' metal 4 cents a pound. For old copper amalgam
type we allow 9 cents per lb.We believe we treat our customers as liberally as does any
other founder, though we don't say so much about it. Actions
speak louder than words. We have no interest in any printing office
and never had. Our own work is given out to first-class printers.Do not buy any type until you have sent for sample of our
"Copper Amalgam" metal, which is the best and most durable
made. If you want the most perfect and newest metal quoin, that
won't slip or twist a form, write us for a descriptive circular of the
"BROWER QUOIN."

UNION TYPE FOUNDRY.

A. ZEESE & CO.
ELECTROTYPERS
PHOTO ZINC ETCHERS
MAP AND RELIEF LINE ENGRAVERS
 341-351 Dearborn St. FRANKLIN BLDG. CHICAGO.

We desire to call attention
 to our Large and Choice As-
 sortment of

ALMANACS
 AND
CALENDARS

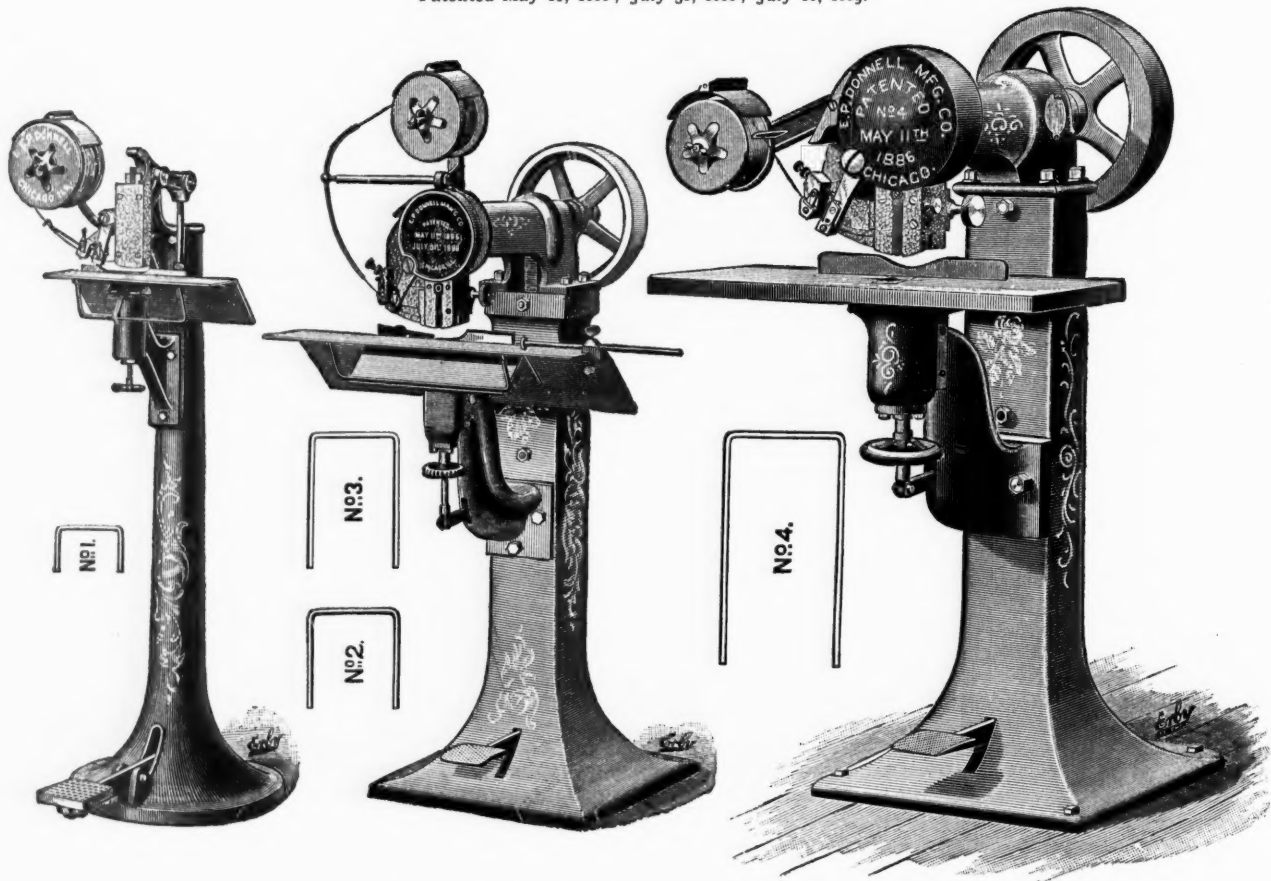
FOR • 1890 •

ALSO OF
Christmas and New Year Cuts.

SPECIMENS SENT ON APPLICATION.

Donnell's Patent Wire-Stitching Machines

Patented May 11, 1886; July 31, 1888; July 16, 1889.



(See full length of staples of each machine in above cuts.)

No. 1.	Foot Wire-Stitcher, round or flat wire, for saddle or flat stitching,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Price, \$100
No. 1.	Power	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	125
No. 2.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	300
No. 3.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	400
No. 4.	Extra Heavy, round or flat wire (from 2 sheets to 1½ inch in thickness), flat or saddle stitching,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600

E. P. DONNELL MANUF'G CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Presses, Folders, Etc.

Agents for the "DEXTER" FOLDER.

Hoe Rotary Four-Cylinder, 9-col. folio. Can be seen at address below.
Hoe Drum Cylinder, Four-Roller, table and rack and screw distribution; bed, 36x53.
Hoe Double Cylinder, Two-Roller; bed, 57x36½.
Hoe Double Cylinder, box frame, modern build, two rollers; bed, 38x55, with folders attached.
Hoe Three-Revolution, Two-Roller; bed, 36x54.
Hoe Pony Press, Two-Roller; bed, 21½x23½.
Cottrell & Babcock Drum Cylinder, Two-Roller, steel springs; bed, 32x50.
Cottrell & Babcock Drum Cylinder, Two-Roller, air springs; bed, 30x48.
Cottrell & Babcock, Four-Roller, air springs, table and cam distribution, governor attachment and geared sliders.
Campbell Two-Revolution, double ender; bed, 28x41.
Taylor Double Cylinder, Two-Roller; bed, 35x52.
Taylor Three-Revolution, Two-Roller; bed, 36x54.
Taylor Three-Revolution, Two-Roller; bed, 32x46.
Taylor Drum Cylinder, Four-Roller, table and rack and screw distribution; bed, 35x52.
Taylor Drum Cylinder, Two-Roller; bed, 30½x47.
Cranston Drum Cylinder, Two-Roller, table distribution; bed, 32x48.
Potter Drum Cylinder, Two-Roller; bed, 36x41.
Campbell Country Press, 7 col. quarto.
Guernsey Small Cylinder, with impression throw-off, Two-Roller; bed, 30½x43½.
Washington Hand Presses, all sizes.
Job Presses, all sizes and makes.
Adams Book Press; platen, 20x25.
Adams Book Press; platen, 37x25.
Brown Folding Machine, 7 col. quarto with paster and trimmer, hand feed.
Dexter Folder, 4 folds, 40x56, paster and trimmer, to attach to press.
Dexter Folding Machine, 4 folds, 36x49, paster and trimmer, to attach to press.
Dexter Folder, with paster and trimmer, hand feed, 36x49.
Stonemetz Folder, 8-page, with paster and trimmer.
Stonemetz Folding Machine, 3 folds, 26x40.
Forsyth Folding Machine, 4 folds, 36x48.
Chambers Folding Machine, 16 pages, with paster, 40x56.
Chambers Folding Machine, 3 and 4 folds, 33x46.
Chambers Fast Rotary Folder, 33x46, 5 folds.
Sanborn "Star" Cutter, steam and hand power, 36 inches.

EWING BROS. & COMPANY,

Boston Office: 50 Oliver Street.

Works: Eastern and Woodlawn Aves., CHELSEA, MASS.

H. H. LATHAM,

MACHINERY DEPOT,
Nos. 304 to 306 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
PRINTERS' AND BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY

Western Agent WHITLOCK CYLINDER PRESSES.

CYLINDER PRESSES, JOB PRESSES,
HAND PRESSES,
MAILING MACHINES, FOLDING MACHINES,
SHAFTING, PULLEYS, CASES, STANDS, CABINETS,
RULING MACHINES, WIRE STITCHERS,
STITCHING AND TYING MACHINES,
BOOK TRIMMERS,
POWER, FOOT AND HAND PERFORATORS,
NUMBERING AND PAGING MACHINES,
TABLE SHEARS, CARD CUTTERS,
ROTARY BOARD CUTTERS, SCORING MACHINES,
STANDING PRESSES, JOB BACKERS,
STABBING MACHINES,
POWER AND LEVER PAPER CUTTERS,
INDEX AND ROUND CORNER CUTTERS,
EYELETING MACHINES,
PAPER CUTTER KNIVES, ETC.

Sole Manufacturer **RIVAL PAPER CUTTER**, which is operated with Anti-Friction Rollers upon an Eccentric.
Send for Circular.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.

MONTAGUE & FULLER,

BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY,

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

General Agents United States and Canada

— FOR —

The Smyth Book Sewing Machines,
The Elliot Thread Stitching Machines,
The Chambers Book Folding Machines,
The Thompson Wire Stitching Machines,
The Acme Paper Cutting Machines,
The Semple Book Trimmer,
The Jones Signature Press,
The Ellis Roller Backing Machines,
The Sedgwick Automatic Paper Feeding Machines.

GENERAL AGENTS, U. S., FOR

THE W. O. HICKOK MANUFACTURING CO.

41 BEEKMAN STREET,
NEW YORK.

345 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

HIGHEST AWARD.—Silver Medal awarded at the Sixteenth Annual Exhibition of the M. C. M. A., 1887.

THE H. C. HANSEN

Power Improved Pin-Hole Perforating Machine



Price,
\$60.

This is my New Pin-Hole Perforating Machine. It has many advantages over all other machines. Will perforate a sheet 20 in. wide any desired length. An excellent feature is that it does the work in less than one-fourth the time of any other machine, being run by hand or steam power.

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY

H. C. HANSEN, 26 HAWLEY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.



Mosstype — Engraved by the Moss Engraving Company, 535 Pearl street, New York.

BIRTHPLACE OF EDGAR ALLEN POE.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

To the Editor: NEW ORLEANS, November 1, 1889.

The printing business in this city at this time is but moderately active, and yet there continues an influx of compositors. On the *Pionyeer*, I am told, there are sixteen "subs," while on the *Times-Democrat* there are nineteen.

Brandas & Gill have asked a respite of one, two and three years. Liabilities, about \$18,000; assets, about \$33,000. It is rumored that Hunter & Geaslinger have asked a respite on the quiet. I am not surprised that they should fail, since they do work very cheap, and much of their capital is invested in various enterprises in this city.

The *Evening News* has been established by the compositors formerly employed on the late *Daily News*, and the paper, now a month in existence, seems to be accepted as a fixture in the community.

D. F. Y.

A USEFUL SUGGESTION.

To the Editor: OMAHA, November 5, 1889.

It seems to the writer that the little thing of sweeping out in a printing office is the cause of much more discomfort, waste and worry than is generally supposed. Having graduated from the broomstick to the composing stick himself, he knows whereof he writes. He has observed that in time hundreds of dollars' worth of valuable stock is absolutely ruined in being exposed to the dust which is daily stirred up by the "kid." Who ever heard of the counter-jumper in a dry goods or clothing store sweeping out without covering up the stock? He would be fired in short order should he do so. He is also required to have the store swept out after business hours, instead of kicking up a dust on opening up in the morning. This is the point. Have your office swept out immediately at the close of the day's work, covering up the stock the while. The dust then has all night to settle, and your workmen have a clean room in which to begin work in the morning. No irritating dust assails the nostrils just as the day's labors are begun. The "kid," instead of crawling around the alleys and stones for an hour or so, compelling a man here and another there to stop work while he sweeps, has time to remove the covers from the stock and carry that rush proof over to Grumbler, Jones & Co. without delay.

WILL.

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

To the Editor: MANCHESTER, October 25, 1889.

Mr. Clarence Emery, who for several years has done the "make-up" in the Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror* book department, has accepted a similar position with Wright & Potter, Boston, Massachusetts, state printers.

A new Sunday paper, the Manchester (N. H.) *Sunday Sun*, has made its appearance. It is made up chiefly of the local pages of the Saturday issues of the *Mirror* and *Union*.

The *Daily Press*, published in Manchester, New Hampshire, is soon to publish a morning edition. It is also announced that a new weekly, to be called the *Saturday Telegram*, will make its appearance October 26.

A recent enterprise in this city is the Kendall Newspaper Company, which publishes a paper for forty different towns in this vicinity, the papers being all practically the same, with the heading changed for each town. This company had a "fat take" in

publishing the laws passed at the last session of the legislature, each paper publishing the same receiving between \$60 and \$70, regardless of the number of copies circulated, the combined circulation of the forty papers being much less than that of many single papers.

F. T. I.

ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION.

To the Press of Illinois: SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 1, 1889.

At the late meeting of the National Editorial Association the question of public printing was, on behalf of the Illinois Press Association, presented to that body. As a result the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That as editors of newspapers representing every section of the country regardless of party, we are opposed to the government entering our domain as a competitor for job printing, and that we will use whatever influence we possess—and urge all other editorial and publishers' organizations to do likewise—to induce our representatives in congress to vote to abolish the law for putting return requests upon envelopes."

Following the adoption of this resolution a committee of one member from each state was appointed to take charge of the matter. This is but the preliminary step in national legislation. There are numerous avenues whereby the interests of every newspaper in the land can be promoted and the people benefited by opening up publications in regard to national affairs. If you are of the same political party as the senators from this state and the congressman from your district, I urge you to write to them and ask a favorable consideration of the law contemplated in the resolution. If you disagree with them in politics, can you not get some influential citizen who does agree with them to write in your stead. I know of no reasons now to urge in addition to those given when the matter was presented to the National Association; but I again call your attention to the fact that senators and congressmen need you more than you need them.

The season is approaching when men are arranging to be nominated for the legislature of our state. Now is the time to learn where they stand in regard to laws of benefit to the press. Why should a newspaper aid a man in securing official position if his first act is to be an effort to injure the newspaper? A word or two now will be much better than a column a year hence when the polls are closed. What I have said as to senators and congressmen will apply with equal force to all other candidates, no matter what the office—they need you more than you need them—and there is no danger of any of them doing too much for the newspapers.

I will be pleased to receive suggestions at any time from any editor or publisher in the state in regard to matter of legislation for the benefit of the craft.

Do not forget the United States senators and congressmen.

Fraternally, E. A. SNIVELY.

A LETTER FROM DOWN SOUTH.

To the Editor: OCALA, Fla., October 31, 1889.

I have read with no little interest the many articles appearing in THE INLAND PRINTER from time to time about the cut-throat and suicidal policy of certain printing offices doing work below actual cost.

During my travels this summer I made a stay of a month in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and was more or less connected with nearly every job office in that booming city. Chattanooga has only eight printing offices where jobwork is executed. She also has, or claims, a population of 50,000 souls. Atlanta, Georgia, about two hundred miles south of Chattanooga, has, I think, thirty-five offices, and claims 75,000 people. With all her boom and bluster, Chattanooga has not a decent or well-equipped job office within her limits. And why? Because not one there today is making expenses; all on account of cutting prices. Their selection of type was made just after the war, and you never see any of the new faces of late styles. Then, again, the work turned out is poorly executed, old type and rushed through

in any shape. In Atlanta you will find things a great deal better, the printers obtaining better prices, and can therefore afford to buy an occasional new face of type or border.

It seems to me quite time that the typefoundries were learning to apportion their different fonts of type to better advantage. To illustrate, take a font of the Spinner script and you will find in a four-A font only three cap F's and seven cap E's, three figure 8's and only twelve figure 7's. The same in body fonts of reading type. They send out a superfluous number of cap E's—entirely too many for the box, while cap F's are always scarce. They never send enough lower case k's, n's, v's, l's, y's, b's, and t's of body type. The "Durer" series, from the Cincinnati Typefoundry, is a nuisance to any office. And why? Take their thirty-six point "Durer," and you have two cap L's, two B's, two C's, two M's, two lower case c's and three l's, while there are six cap E's and only two F's. This font is actually of no benefit to any office. This is a subject for our trade organizations to consider and recommend some better system to our type makers.

It has often occurred to me that the point system of type is not what printers are satisfied with yet. It does not do entirely away with the cardboard adjustment, but I will admit it is an improvement over the bastard faces. My idea would be, although it may be laughed at, to make all faces smaller than nonpareil on nonpareil body; or, in other words, use only the six, nine, twelve, and so on—only a nonpareil difference in size. Make all faces from nonpareil to primer on pica body, all pica from pica and larger on three-line nonpareil—let the faces remain. This system, I think, would be more convenient than the present point system. But older heads might suggest a better system than I have, and to them I leave the field. These suggestions are cheerfully given for what they are worth by a native Florida boy of nineteen years' experience.

T. W. H.

FROM LOWELL.

To the Editor: LOWELL, Mass., October 30, 1889.

The *Morning Mail* has obtained a lease of the four-story iron front building to be erected by Hon. J. J. Donovan, at the junction of Central and Gorham streets. The *Mail* people will occupy the second, third and fourth stories and basement. It will be the best lighted office in Lowell, having light on three sides. The building is to be completed by September 1, 1890.

Sam Du Moulin, formerly ruler at the bindery of Bacheller, Dumas & Co., has embarked in business for himself. It is but a small concern, having only a ruling machine and paper cutter. Conservative printers do not think that the venture will be successful, as they have always been satisfied with both work and prices of the old established bindery.

Bacheller, Dumas & Co. have secured the services of Mr. H. C. Wilder, of Boston, who is an artist and first-class workman. This bindery is equipped with the latest and best machinery for doing all kinds of work on short notice, employing about twenty-five hands.

Mr. E. T. Soule, formerly assistant foreman in the Rand-Avery Company's jobroom, and, later, manager for Golding & Co., called on us last week. He now represents John Thompson's presses. Soule has a good thing and knows how to put it before the craft to their mutual advantage.

As most of the readers of your valuable journal may know, this is the home of the two famous sarsaparilla manufacturers, the J. C. Ayer Company and C. I. Hood & Co. The J. C. Ayer Company do their own printing and binding. They have one Walter Scott web press, built especially for them, which prints in two colors and folds one hundred thousand almanacs in ten hours, printing four at each revolution of the cylinders. The next is a Campbell web press, which they use for printing circulars, about 7 by 10, eighteen plates to a form, and by a neat invention of Superintendent T. C. Johnson they print the druggist's name and address on the bottom of each circular. These addresses are changed on every one thousand, which is accomplished in about three minutes by two men, changing the entire eighteen addresses.

and the machine is running again. The capacity of the machine is, I believe, about six changes an hour. Then they have several cylinders and two job presses.

C. I. Hood & Co. operate ten cylinder and four platen presses, and have the most complete bindery in this neighborhood, the machinery in it costing about \$15,000.

J.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., November 6, 1889.

The funeral of Samuel Haldeman, on Sunday afternoon last, was largely attended. The following biography is taken from the *Evening Star*, in the composing room of which he was employed at the time of his death:

Mr. Haldeman was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1838, and entered a Harrisburg printing office as roller boy in 1852, where he served a six years' apprenticeship and became a member of Typographical Union No. 2. When the battle of Bull Run was fought he was a compositor on the *Congressional Globe*, but soon went north, and later enlisted in the Seventy-Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, being mustered out at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, in September, 1866. He then returned to Washington and resided here till his death, always prominently identified with craft interests. In 1873 he was chosen to represent Columbia Union in the session of the International Typographical Union in Montreal, but business matters prevented his attending. In 1879 he was one of the representatives of the local union in the session of the International which met here, and was elected president of that body. He was a delegate from No. 101 to the International Union in Chicago the next year and there declined reelection as president, although the almost unanimous choice. For several years while that paper was published by Donn Piatt, and afterward, Mr. Haldeman was foreman of the composing room of the *Capital*.

The public printer has filled one of the most important positions at his disposal by the selection of Capt. Aven Pearson as foreman of the *Congressional Record*. Captain Pearson occupied this place during Colonel Rounds' administration, prior to which time he held a number of subordinate positions. Captain Pearson hails from Ottawa, Illinois, and was not only the unanimous choice of the Illinois delegation, but the selection of scores of congressmen with whom he had been thrown in contact. Incidentally it may be mentioned that, with two exceptions, every foreman, assistant foreman, copy preparer, maker-up and floor-hand in the government printing office, some fifty in number, has set type at the case in that office.

Persons and Papers is the name of a new real estate publication issued by H. W. Vail.

Miss Kate Field is in town for the purpose of starting a magazine to be known as *Kate Field's Washington*.

Stanley Waterloo, managing editor of the *Evening Capital*, goes to Chicago to assume the editorship of the *Black Diamond*, in which he owns a half interest.

The *Lounger*, a similar publication to *Life*, has made its appearance.

The *Militiaman* is the name of a little sheet devoted to the interests of the National Guard.

SIDNEY.

FROM ST. JOSEPH, MO.

To the Editor: ST. JOSEPH, November 6, 1889.

About this time last year job offices were running night and day, but am sorry to say business, for the past two weeks and at present, is a little slow. The regular forces are employed on general work, but no extra men are being put on. The outlook will probably be more favorable in another week.

The newspapers are set a good example by our bright afternoon daily, the *News*. It is set in minion, mostly leaded, and with display type that is not painfully plain, but presents a handsome appearance. The gentleman who has charge of the composing room understands his business, which can hardly be said of the person presiding over the perfecting press. It would be wicked to hope his machine would swallow him some day. If it did the union would not mourn his loss. The *News* will, I hear, enlarge before the coming year to eight pages.

A special from Jefferson City last week announced that Mr. Hyde, the St. Louis postmaster, was trying to secure control of the

Gazette. He was a delegate to the recent World's Exposition convention here and was so pleased with St. Joseph that he thinks he would like to make his future home here, so sayeth the special. He would be most welcome if accompanied with metropolitan ideas to be put in practice.

This town is much divided on the World's Exposition question. State pride cuts a figure with many, who want it at St. Louis, while the younger element apparently prefer Chicago. All are unanimous that it must be either one or the other.

We have a blooming amateur shop here now. It publishes a paper, thought by some to be a *stinger*, which for gaudy effects and hap-hazard arrangement of types takes the pi. It shows many new faces popular with the progressive craft, though it looks as if set out of a sack. What inroads the proprietors are making into the regular business of master printers I do not know. That will show later on.

One of our job offices has recently added three new machines, two Gordons and a Brown folder. The latter is doing duty on a big order from a patent medicine house—over 1,000,000 impressions.

THE INLAND PRINTER is right in advocating a better apprenticeship system. Proprietors are as much to blame as anybody for the many incompetents turned loose upon the trade. Boys are left to the tender mercies of the journeymen, and if they like him will show him how to "print," otherwise he is in the soup. Then, again, it seems little attention is paid to the moral character of the "kid." Anybody, it seems, is good enough to be a printer, and the unions admit to membership many who could win renown in a boiler factory whose peculiar genius is not admired in a printing office. If some offices were compelled to employ forever the talent graduated therein I fear they would regret that the apprentice and the apprenticeship system were not improved many years ago.

Mr. George W. Hendley, who represented us at the Denver convention, is the editor of the new labor paper, the *Labor Item*, which takes the place of Crane's defunct *Leader*. It is reduced in size, but an improvement in news and literary ability over its predecessor.

Messrs. Mike Lawlor and Peter Nugent are doing well with the *Catholic Tribune*.

W.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

To the Editor: LOUISVILLE, Ky., November 7, 1889.

While a large number of the printers of this city have been very much rushed with work during the past month, I find a general complaint just now of dull times, but it is the current opinion that the change is only temporary, and that in a few days all will be busy again. The Courier-Journal Job Printing Company have been busy crowding their twenty presses into a space hardly large enough for fifteen presses, but it is only temporary, and was done to give the newspaper the space for their big Hoe perfecting press which will be here next week. The foundation is ready and waiting for its heavy burden which, according to all accounts, is a monster. The Job Printing Company have possession of the gas company's building, which is to give way to their large six-story building, but I am informed that nothing will be done in that regard until Mr. Davidson returns from New York, whither he goes on November 15 to take unto himself a partner for life. It has also leaked out that the day before he departs he is to be presented with as handsome a chest of silverware as has been seen in these parts in a long time, and which will be a slight token of the esteem in which he is held by the employes of his company. Mr. Davidson is certainly one of the most successful of the printing house managers of the country, and if his health remains good he will be right in the front rank in a year or two more.

Mr. Frank J. Baumgartner, foreman of the pressroom of the Great Western Printing Company, St. Louis, and who represented St. Louis Pressmen's Union, No. 6, at Denver, last June, passed through Louisville about two weeks ago on his way to the mountains of Tennessee in the hope that the change of climate will restore to him his health. He has not been a well man for some time, and he finally had to give up work temporarily and give his

entire time to the study and restoration of his health. It is the unanimous wish of his many friends that ere long he will be a well man and back to his old position.

The recent death of Mr. Arthur Scott caused a pang of sorrow to all of his many friends here and throughout the country. He was widely known as the smiling representative of the Queen City Printing Ink Company, and numbered among his acquaintances many close friends. In his nature there existed to an unusual extent a cheerfulness that was a sure cure for the "blues," and if you happened to be affected with them when he came into your presence they were sure to vanish.

I am also compelled to announce the sudden and unexpected death of Mr. Edwin C. Colgan, late editor of the *Cumberland Gap*. Mr. Colgan had been employed on several of the Louisville papers, and some years since began the publication of the *Pineville Messenger*. Some months since he connected himself with the *Cumberland Gap*, and was arranging to make of it a daily paper. He was the author of that widely read comical verse,

"The June bug hath a gaudy wing,
The lightning bug hath flame,
The bed bug hath no wings at all,
But he gets there just the same."

The above has been printed and sung in almost every country, and was written by him several years ago while he was a local reporter on the *Courier-Journal*.

The Star Printing Company is doing a splendid business, and ordered a new cylinder press last week. Messrs. Loomis, Kane & Shepard, the gentlemen composing the firm, are all good printers and they are destined to make a successful firm.

H. L. Morrow & Co. have succeeded the late Allmond-Morrow Company, and have secured new quarters on Fourth avenue below Main street. Mr. Morrow has every qualification necessary to build up a successful business.

Mr. Ben Humphreys, late assistant foreman of the *Courier-Journal* jobrooms, has been made foreman of the Guide Publishing Company, and there is no doubt but that he will build up a big job business, as he is in the front row of our artistic job printers.

Mr. Ben P. Branham, of the late Branham Printing Company, has given us a new wrinkle in the way of announcing himself as a printers' and lithographers' agent, with his headquarters at the corner of Fifth and Main.

Messrs. Moore & Stark have taken the agency of the well-known Charles Eneu Johnson & Co's printing inks, and keep a full supply on hand at all times.

C. F. T.

AN EASY SITUATION IN NEW YORK.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, November 5, 1889.

November finds the condition of the printing and publishing industries, as well as the allied interests, to be reasonably fair. The job and book houses are turning out much work, and the outlook for a continuance of good-sized contracts through the winter is good. Profits are not great, but enough money is realized to allow honest and square-dealing printers to pay their debts and put some money to their credit in bank. The ruinous competition that has prevailed for some length of time among the book publishers keeps things in that line in a chaotic, demoralized state. The leading book concerns, however, appear to be pretty well crowded with business, but the proprietors very generally complain that there is no money in the business.

That class of job printing establishments that produce Christmas and New Year novelties are full of work, and this prosperous situation will continue until after January, 1890. The goods to be placed in market this season will be remarkable for extent and variety. Lithographers and engravers are also very busy producing art gems for the holiday period. Different from a statement recently published, it has been ascertained that the demand for every conceivable kind of festal souvenir and Christmas and New Year's cards is greater than ever before. The designs this year are more original, varied and handsome than ever previously

attempted. Prominent houses that have a wide and established reputation for the splendor and excellence of their manufactures, have spent thousands of dollars during 1889 to produce magnificent, unique and elegant *morceaux* symbolical of Christmastide, and it is confidently believed that lovers of these emblems of love, affection and esteem will purchase liberally of these products. An extensive sale is already indicated by the numerous large orders placed by jobbers, stationers, religious publishing houses, fancy goods dealers and others who usually handle these goods. Such firms as Prang & Co., Boston; Cosack & Co., Buffalo, and Tuck & Sons, of this city, whose products are unrivaled, have made many wonderful and charming things which will arouse surprise and admiration when they are displayed to the public.

The Moss Engraving Company, 535 Pearl street, this city, have prepared a special list of holiday stock cuts, and it would be quite difficult to state the originality and elegance of these designs. As printers appreciate these things, they are referred to the advertisement of the Moss Company in THE INLAND PRINTER.

Machinery builders have as much business as they can conveniently manipulate. The representative press makers have orders filed that will require many months to complete. Constructors of paper mill machines are likewise well supplied with orders. In the latter interest, not only are the demands large for machinery, but several firms have already manufactured and forwarded plants for foreign paper makers. Two Philadelphia concerns are negotiating with parties in South America to erect mills for the making of news, manila, and wrapping papers. The contract will represent, when placed, about \$100,000.

Pressmen generally are greatly pleased now that they have an International Pressmen's Union. The members of the newly made organization here are extremely patriotic and enthusiastic, and determined to make the body solid and substantial in every way. It appears to be the policy of the officers of the union to dissolve the discord and dissensions prevailing here among the pressmen's unions, and it is to be hoped that all the troubles may be amicably and satisfactorily settled.

The joint committee that has charge of the Greeley monument fund recently met, Commander George H. Moore, of the Greeley Post, G. A. R., presided. The committee on entertainment announced that Palmer's Theater had been secured for January 9, 1890, when a lecture and entertainment will be given. The proceeds will be added to the fund, which now amounts to about \$11,000. Bill Nye and James Whitcomb Riley have volunteered to appear at the entertainment. Hon. Amos J. Cummings, it was stated, had promised to be present also. He will relate his reminiscences of Mr. Greeley. Mark Twain was invited to preside at the entertainment. He cannot do so. He forwarded the committee a check for \$20 and the following characteristic note:

I have reformed and sworn off, so that the only thing I can do is to join the ranks of the un conspicuous and contribute my trifle of money to help honor the memory of the great and true American, and leave the introduction of those "choice boys" to some other admirer of theirs.

S. L. CLEMENS.

The testimonial to Marvin R. Clarke, the journalist who was struck with blindness, is assuming large proportions, and the various committees of organizations of which he is a member have decided to purchase him a pleasant home. The press club committee have secured, free of charge, both the Star and Thalia Theaters for performances, which will be held in the former on November 17, and in the latter in the near future.

Greeley Post, Grand Army of the Republic, is composed of union men, printers especially. George H. Moore, a member of "Big Six," is commander of the post.

President Boselly, of No. 6, will represent that body in the Executive Committee of the Authors' and Publishers' Copyright League.

The Childs-Drexel fund, which is being raised to build a home for disabled printers, amounts to \$22,961.

R. Hoe & Co. have fitted up two newspaper offices in Scotland, the *Journal* and *News*, of Dundee, with the fastest and most improved American machinery. The *Journal* press is guaranteed

to print, fold and cut 48,000 copies per hour of a four or six page paper. The *News* press is of smaller make.

Typographical Union No. 98 regaled in a banquet at Sangerbund Hall, Brooklyn, Monday night, October 28. A delegation of well-known members of "Big Six" were present and enjoyed themselves.

The joint legislative committee of the labor organization of Kings county has held meetings and requested, among other bills from the legislature of 1890, one for the establishing of a state printing bureau.

PRINTER-JOURNALIST.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor:

BOSTON, November 6, 1889.

Business is dull here now, at a time when, according to all precedent, it should be booming. There is, of course, something doing, but no improvement seems to have been made in the volume of work for the past month. Doubtless the introduction of the Australian method of voting has in a small way helped to bring about this state of affairs, as many of the job offices have usually had side tickets and stickers to print. Under the new law all ballots are furnished by the state, and therefore printed by the state printers, the Wright & Potter Printing Company. This job is no small one, as double the quantity needed is sent to each town, two shipments being made in each case, in order to secure the safe arrival of at least one of the lots. This, it will be readily seen, requires the printing of double the quantity which can be used. Notwithstanding the dullness of jobwork, the book business has improved somewhat.

A dispatch from Montreal recently announced the arrest for passing a bogus check of one John A. Dawson, of Boston, who registered at the police station "age, 21; occupation, printer." He acquired the right to use "printer" after his name by serving a term at one of our reformatory institutions, doubtless Deer Island. How ennobling is the art preservative! How proud we should be of our profession! If the State of Massachusetts and city of Boston do not stop this contemptible piece of business soon, one of the first questions a printer may expect to answer when he applies for a situation will be, "Did you learn your trade in a printing office or in a reformatory?" Is it not a crying shame that this industry is allowed to be taught in our reformatory institutions? I say, most decidedly, *yes!* There are many reasons why this thing should be abolished and no good one why it should be maintained. One of the former is that the profession is of too high a character, requires too much thought, study, ability and experience to meet the needs of the majority of such characters as are found in our reformatories. These persons will not give the necessary thought to it, and generally their stay is not long enough to enable them to acquire any *practical* knowledge of the business. No one wants good, honest apprentice boys to have such associates as these criminals will be when turned loose and working in a legitimate office. The apprentice has enough bad influences to contend with without thrusting this one in his way, and it is to be hoped that the authorities will see that it is for the interest of all concerned that this abomination be done away with. In connection with the new apprentice system discussed by the typothetæ, I offer the suggestion that they use their personal influence to abate this nuisance.

The printing industry of Boston has met with no inconsiderable loss recently in the death of Mr. William F. Whitcomb, of the firm of H. C. Whitcomb & Co., electrotypers, who died October 24, at his residence in Dorchester. About two weeks before his demise he was taken suddenly ill, and from that time was confined to his house. Mr. Whitcomb was a man of strict integrity, and not only active in his own affairs, but sincerely and prominently interested in the political, social and religious welfare of this city. He was a prominent member of several organizations, and always took an active part. He leaves a widow and three children.

A largely attended meeting of women compositors was held at the hall of Typographical Union No. 13, on the evening of

October 30, to take initial measures toward forming a women's typographical union. Some two hundred women compositors and their friends were present in response to the cordial invitation extended by the union, and all thoroughly enjoyed the exercises, which consisted of addresses interspersed with vocal and instrumental selections and readings. Secretary Douglass occupied the presiding officer's chair. Another meeting will be held soon to perfect the organization.

Mr. Marshall Rice, formerly assistant foreman of the book composing room of the Rand-Avery Company, and more recently in the employ of Messrs. C. W. Calkins & Co., has accepted the position of foreman of Mr. Carl Heintzmann's office.

On the evening of October 29, Bookbinders' Assembly No. 6800, Knights of Labor, had a very enjoyable entertainment, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, recitations and impersonations. The inner man was not forgotten, and cake and ice cream were consumed in considerable quantity.

One of the neatest offices it has ever been my pleasure to see is that of the Homestead Job Print, in Springfield, and of which Mr. John C. Otto is the proprietor. There is not a frame in the room, cabinets taking their place, and dirt and filth are entirely unknown. In fact, the most careful housewife could find no fault with the cleanliness and order. It is needless to say that first-class work is done there, indeed, considerable of it is of a high order.

S.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor :

BALTIMORE, November 4, 1889.

In the good book we are told not to be covetous, and yet it is safe to say that the average Baltimorean cannot read your Philadelphia correspondent's letter in the October number of *THE INLAND PRINTER* without violating a certain commandment. The prosperity enjoyed by those connected with the art preservative in the Quaker City, as described by your correspondent, forms so great a contrast with Baltimore's general dullness in the printing business as to lead one naturally to put the query, Why is it?

There is a saying, as trite as it is true, that it is a dirty bird that befools its own nest. But that expression cannot be hurled at one with truth who but points out the shortcomings of his own with the sole desire to see a corrective applied. To enter fully into such a discussion, to attempt to show why Baltimore is being left behind in the race with cities north and west of her, would require more space than is usually allowed to correspondents in *THE INLAND PRINTER*. But I believe our city has now reached a point in her history which may not be inappropriately termed a renaissance period. Our people seem to be aroused, just at present, to the necessity of a thorough waking up, as there is seldom an issue of a daily paper here which does not contain a contribution showing up Baltimore's want of enterprise, and, at the same time, pointing out to capitalists the inviting field which the city presents for investments in the way of manufacturing and otherwise.

Before the November issue of *THE INLAND PRINTER* finds its way to its thousands of intelligent readers over land and water, the result of the most bitter and exciting political campaign that this city has known in many a day will have passed into history. This political contest over the mayoralty, candidates for the legislature and other local offices, has descended more or less into personal abuse. At the outset, the daily press hoped that personalities would not be indulged in. But it has come to this; and to such an extent that about the entire front pages of the dailies for some days past have been monopolized by the politicians.

This turn in political affairs has proved a little gold mine to the newspaper publishers, and put compositors on the rush. Of course, the dry goods men, the clothiers and the rest of the regular legitimate advertisers, who at this particular season want good position, coupled with large space, do some growling when they have to take what is inelegantly, but forcibly, called "pot luck." In fact, a pressure of the kind has been so great on the *Sun*, that its closely printed regular six pages gave way on Saturday to two distinct sheets, embodied as one paper, a sort of doubling-up

process, making eight pages in all. This, I believe, is without precedent in the half-century existence of that journal. It should be remembered that the *Sun* does not pay one cent commission on "ads," and will insert no cut that draws over two lines of type. Its press facilities, heretofore considered as all-embracing and ample enough, will not produce the conventional cut and pasted eight pager, but many would not be surprised should the *Sun* appear some bright morning in the not far away future in precisely that form.

A statement made in my last correspondence, that the printers who figured prominently on one of Baltimore Typographical Union's floats in the late trades' display distributed type upon the heads of irrepressible street boys, has caused some comment of a humorous nature. But these typographical gentlemen, who were so profuse with the type-metal furnished the union for the parade, have the laugh against them now, for it has been decided that they must pay for their fun, i. e., make good the vanished type; for none of it will ever be found in the "sweepings."

I have a 5 by 8 circular before me on my table as I write. It was handed to me on my rounds as a news item. It leads off in this way: "Sir,—You are respectfully solicited to be present at Industrial Hall on ——— evening for the purpose of organizing printers' apprentices and pressboys." Following this is the statement that Joseph E. Perry and H. A. Harrison will act as temporary president and secretary, respectively. The names of several other gentlemen, "who will address the meeting," are on the circular. In addition to the foregoing there is an "N. B.," which says, "You are respectfully requested to invite any printer's apprentice or pressboy." Now, I am neither a printer's apprentice nor a pressboy, but I naturally feel an interest in the boys, and especially in apprentice boys, for I have been there myself in both connections. It is a hopeful sign, perhaps, when we see the "old boys" take this disinterested concern in the welfare of the apprentice. But the gentlemen whose names appear on the circular, with one exception, are not employers of apprentices. But if this organization shall inculcate a principle that holds it as a moral crime for an apprentice to leave his employer, after having been instructed for six months or a year at a loss to the latter, for no better reason than that he has been offered "more wages" by some unscrupulous employer, this organization, I say, will have taken a step in the right direction.

A matter of this nature is mentioned relatively from the fact that there is no end to complaints made by employers having received just such treatment from apprentices as pointed out.

As to this juvenile organization, it may be stated that it has had two meetings; that a committee has been appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and that it is to be known as the Printers' and Pressboys' Union.

The committee on new constitution made report at the last monthly meeting of Baltimore Typographical Union. The report was ordered to be printed.

A statement was recently made in an out of town paper that a member of Baltimore Typographical Union had been looking up matters in another city in connection with the new scale which the union has under consideration. There is just a possible chance that a statement of the kind may prove to be misleading in some quarters. The fact is, the union does not contemplate the making of any change with regard to present price list as to rates per thousand ems, which are 45 cents on morning papers and 40 cents on evening papers. It appears, however, that there are some things "down on the books" susceptible of improvement, and among these are matters relating to certain technics of the office, applying principally to matters which come up between foreman and compositor.

While in the counting room of a printing office yesterday the proprietor showed me a very artistically designed and altogether well gotten up little book, which set forth the location of his place of business and other matter relating thereto. "I believe in advertising," said he, "but the notice of this book given in the specimen column of *THE INLAND PRINTER* didn't materialize in one instance." When asked how that was, he continued: "A

Baltimore typefounder, while up in a New England town this summer, picked up in a printing office what he supposed at first view to be a copy of my little book. He brought it home and gave it to me. Barring my name and one or two other local mentionings, the other fellow's book is an exact copy of mine, cuts and all. I wrote to the gentleman who had taken this unwarranted liberty with the product of my brain, in no very complimentary terms. He replied to me, saying that he acknowledged the soft impeachment, and that he had intended to give me credit, but had forgotten to do so. "How did the New England man come into possession of a copy of your book?" "Why, I suppose he saw a notice of it in *THE INLAND PRINTER* and then wrote me for a copy. I remember, in fact, that I sent him a copy upon request." Exhibiting the two little books together, the apparently irate printer asked: "Aren't they as much alike as two peas?" When I said "Just so," he laughed heartily over the whole matter and seemed much more pleased than otherwise.

Mr. John I. Griffiss, a member of the Baltimore bar, and Miss Margaret Abell, youngest daughter of the late A. S. Abell, founder of the Baltimore *Sun*, were married last week in this city. Cardinal Gibbons performed the ceremony.

It is often asserted that office-holders never die or resign, but the resignation this week of Col. A. J. King from the position of mayor's clerk, an office which he has held for eighteen years, must mark an exception. Mr. King, when first appointed, was foreman in the *Sun* job office.

Some of our book and job offices are fairly busy, while others complain of dullness.

The new magazine which was promised to be issued in Baltimore some time in October, has not made its appearance.

A printer who runs a job office on Baltimore street complained to me the other day, because the daily papers of this city gave no account, or just a mere mention, of the proceedings of the meeting in St. Louis of the United Typothetæ of America. He doesn't take a trade journal, and therefore misses much of interest that is taking place around him.

FIDELITIES.

PENNSYLVANIA'S PRINTING PROSPERITY.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, November 7, 1889.

The rapid approach of the holiday season, which is always extensively and rigidly observed in Philadelphia, and throughout the surrounding country in New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, has had an exceeding inspiring influence upon the typographical, publishing and associated interests. Printing houses are crowded with work, and the holiday book establishments are rushed to the greatest extent. While there is not an idle job hand in the city, advertisements appear daily in the local prints calling for first-class jobbers. The demand cannot be supplied, and the dearth of qualified, competent hands will continue until after January 1. The religious and church printing and publishing concerns were never so busy as they are this year, and the pressure upon them is unprecedented.

In all special lines of trade the liveliest activity prevails, and novelties of an attractive character, both useful and ornamental, and prepared especially for the Christmas and New Year period, are being produced by the art printers in enormous quantities. The specialties introduced by typographers, lithographers, engravers and other artistic designers surpass all previous efforts. The effect of these novel and ornate goods will certainly startle and please the purchasers during the approaching festal season.

There is a heavy demand for small job and cylinder presses, and hardly a day passes but the printers' supply houses ship machines of this class to their city and country customers.

The affairs of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, and the typothetæ are prosperous. Notwithstanding all statements to the contrary, entire and perfect peace reigns between the employers and employed, and there is not the least probability of an aggressive or unpleasant rupture between the master printers and the union. No unharmonious feeling prevails between the newspaper and job and book hands, and none is anticipated. What

discord existed in some of the paper offices has been amicably and satisfactorily settled, and everything is running smoothly and pleasantly. The *Item* still remains non-union, but it is believed that it will, eventually, be gathered within the fold of No. 2.

John F. Smith, treasurer of the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, typefounders, died Saturday night, November 2, at his residence, this city, after a lingering illness. Mr. Smith was born January 20, 1815. His father was a skilled mechanic in steel, and an accomplished molder, who had been connected with the Ronaldson Typefoundry, and who, as an associate of Lawrence Johnson, succeeded Richard Ronaldson, under the name of Johnson & Smith. On the retirement, in 1845, of his father from the firm of Johnson & Smith, John, his brother Richard and Thomas MacKellar were admitted to the firm, under the style of L. Johnson & Co. In 1860, on the death of Mr. Johnson, Peter A. Jordan was admitted, the title then being MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, and in 1885 the name of the concern was as it is now, the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, and Mr. Smith was chosen treasurer, a position that he since held. The deceased was very charitable, and it is said that since 1886 he has given over \$150,000 in public charity. He was a prominent and original member of the Pennsylvania Union League, and was also a member of the Columbia Club, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Sons of St. George, the Hibernian Society, and had served as director of several Philadelphia banks.

The entire fifth floor of the *Ledger* building has been transformed into a composing room. In the rear of the apartment are located spacious and convenient lunch rooms for the compositors and handsomely appointed and furnished offices for the night editor and the proofreaders. The composing room is well equipped with every modern appliance and convenience for the prompt and proper conduct of work. A number of the latest improved electric lights make the apartment one of the best lighted in the city. The composing room is regarded as the handsomest, best and most convenient in Philadelphia.

A Bristol (Pa.) millionaire has purchased the extensive plant and property of the National Bureau of Engraving and Printing, located at Burlington, New Jersey, and the establishment is now running. The working force has been largely reduced, as the concern has few contracts on hand.

The Art Lithographic and Printing Company has finally suspended, after a precarious existence of about a year.

Reports from all the New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland paper mills are to the effect that all the works are running on full time and force, while the demand for all grades of paper is good. The great cutting under in prices, caused by the immense competition, reduces prices to an extremely low point, but the manufacturers appear to obtain margins that enable them to live. Some of the prominent mill owners say that the shut-down that has been arranged to become effective after January, 1890, will reduce the stocks on hand at that time to such a degree that, after resumption begins, the status of the matter will be improved. It is said that the sixty days' suspension of operations is regarded with much satisfaction and pleasure by manufacturers generally throughout the country, and the compact to reduce production will be cheerfully and honestly lived up to.

Intelligence from western, central and northwestern Pennsylvania shows that all lines of trade are in fine condition. The printing industry at Pittsburgh is enjoying a degree of prosperity that cheers the master printers, newspaper proprietors and the typographical fraternity generally.

In northern Pennsylvania, where trouble prevailed between the members of the Wilkesbarre Typographical Union and the newspaper owners, the difficulty has been straightened out, and matters are proceeding agreeably and harmoniously to all interests concerned.

The proprietors of the new daily paper at Williamsport, this state, the *Republican*, have decided to erect an extensive establishment, to be used as a printing and publishing concern. Messrs. Dwyer & Co., since leasing the paper, have attained much success.

ARGUS.

OUR NEW ZEALAND LETTER.

To the Editor :

WELLINGTON, October 5, 1889.

At the annual meeting of the Wellington branch, the following resolution was set down for consideration, on the motion of the president, Mr. W. P. McGirr :

WHEREAS, The New Zealand Typographical Association has been found an expensive and unsatisfactory system of administering the affairs of the branches, and it is advisable that the branches of the New Zealand Typographical Association should undertake the management of their own affairs, as heretofore :

Resolved, 1. That in the opinion of this meeting the New Zealand Typographical Association should be abolished.

Resolved, 2. That all funds in the hands of the officers of the New Zealand Typographical Association should be distributed pro rata among the branches.

Resolved, 3. That the Executive Council of the New Zealand Typographical Association be requested to give effect to the above resolutions.

Owing to the amount of business which preceded this matter, it was adjourned until another evening, when a very good debate took place, the majority of the speakers opposing the motion. It was, at a late hour, decided to again adjourn. The question came to the vote on September 15, when there was a fair attendance of members present. As there had been a good deal of discussion upon the previous meeting night, the chairman called upon Mr. McGirr to review his case for the benefit of those members who were not present when the case was opened, and Mr. Marks was chosen to review the arguments adduced by the opposition. The contentions of the mover of this important motion were that the body was too expensive for the amount of work performed; that its peripatetic system was not conducive to its economical working; that its decisions were not consistently carried out; and he summed up by expressing the opinion that if Wellington had a society of her own, instead of being affiliated with the New Zealand Typographical Association, she would be in a splendid financial condition, and would consequently be able to do much more good than she was at present able to do. The contention held by the opponents to the motion was that members of this branch should look beyond the selfish motives advocated, and think of the support which the strong were bestowing upon the weak. It was granted that Wellington would be better for a severance from the New Zealand Typographical Association, but that was because it was the strongest branch in the union. It was quite another matter when Auckland, Hawke's Bay and Otago were considered. All the good that Wellington could do in working as a separate society would be as nothing compared to the good that was being done in her union with the places mentioned. It was contended that, instead of separation, a stronger federation was needed to prosper the cause of trade unionism in these colonies. The proper steps to be taken by those who were dissatisfied with the working of the Executive Council, and there were many of the speakers against the motion who were dissatisfied, were not in the direction of abolishing the New Zealand Typographical Association, but rather to suggest a feasible plan for its reform. When the debate first opened there were many who warmly supported the motion for abolition, but when the vote was taken Mr. McGirr found only one supporter. Before the motion was put to the meeting, Mr. Mills submitted a series of amendments in the direction of a reconstitution of the Executive Council. It was suggested that instead of Mr. Mills' amendments being put to the vote, a committee be appointed to go into the matter and report suggestion for the colony to take a vote upon. On this understanding the amendments were withdrawn.

The motion was put, with the result as stated above. Mr. McGirr stated that after hearing the expressions of members he was pleased that his motion had been defeated, and further said that the discussion has brought the Executive Council and its functions before the members in such a forcible manner as could only have been done by a motion of the vital importance which the one just decided was. He then moved that a committee of six be appointed to go into the question of the reconstitution of the council in somewhat similar lines to those foreshadowed by Mr. Mills.

After the lapse of a fortnight the committee drew up a report, and a special general meeting of the branch was called for Wednesday evening last.

The following are the committee's proposals :

1. That the Executive Council of the New Zealand Typographical Association be permanently located in Wellington.

2. That each branch nominate its own representatives, who may be residents of Wellington.

3. That each branch be entitled to representation on the Executive Council on the following scale: For every fifty members, or a fraction of that number, one representative; but no branch to exceed two representatives.

4. That the Executive Council, as reconstituted, shall, at its first meeting, revise and alter the fundamental rules of the association, such revised rules to be submitted to an individual vote of the members of the association for their decision.

In advocating the adoption of their proposals the committee pointed out that they were recommended on the strength of the experience of the past eight years. During that period the headquarters of the association had been located in the various branches, as follows: Dunedin, 1881-82; Wellington, 1882-83; Wellington, 1883-84; Dunedin, 1884-85; Auckland, 1885-86; Wellington, 1886-87; Wellington, 1887-88, and Wellington, 1888-89.

The peripatetic system of the council location was stated and condemned thus: "Has the association numerically advanced? The answer is that at the close of the 1881-82 term there were 215 financial members; and at the close of the 1888-89 term the number of financial members was 207, showing a decrease of eight members in eight years. This unsatisfactory result is emphasized when it is remembered that the amount of printing executed in this colony at the present time nearly doubles the amount executed eight years ago, the increased labor, for the most part, providing employment for boys, girls and non-union men."

Another argument brought against this moving about was that important decisions of the Executive Council when located in Dunedin have been reversed by that body when located in Wellington, and vice versa, and the same inconsistency of action has been followed when located in Auckland. The explanation of this was that the internal working of the organization was scarcely understood in one branch before the time arrived for the removal of the council to another branch. These inconsistencies, therefore, were rather attributable to the movable system of the organization than to the branches committing them. On the whole, the reversing of these decisions had caused an expenditure of a large sum of money.

Wellington was suggested as the permanent headquarters in consequence of its central position, it being the seat of government and it being the largest branch in the organization. It cannot be doubted, said the report, that Wellington, owing to its central position, affords greater facilities for conducting a difficulty, should one arise, than the branches north and south of it; and, likewise, it cannot be doubted that the Wellington branch is in the best position to obtain information relative to the working of the other branches, inasmuch as that a large number of the unemployed members of the printing profession in this and the adjacent colonies migrate to it, attracted, of course, by sessional work at the government printing office.

The constitution of the present Executive Council locates the council in a certain branch (decided upon by the whole of the branches) and the election of its officers takes place at the annual meeting of the branch, but the election of the branch officers takes place *first*; consequently the governing body has to take from those who are left after the branch has had her choice. This has always been brought up against the council, because we have had some very mediocre councils. This point was thus touched upon.

Another very serious objection to its present constitution is that one branch is unable to furnish capable officers for both council and branch, which at present means about twenty-five members. Therefore, although both bodies suffer through the system, probably the former body suffers most, for the reason that

branch officers are elected first, and, as a rule, members do not hold themselves in reserve for the council.

The committee proposed to get over this difficulty by the delegate system. The report says: "On all hands, the council, as at present constituted, besides being too local in its character, is regarded as too large and expensive, being composed of thirteen members. Under the proposed alteration, it would comprise only seven members. By each branch appointing its representatives—that is, probably, persons resident in Wellington, who, from the fact of not being widely known in the branch, might not be elected to such a position—the council and the branches would be brought into the closest relationship. Unquestionably these representatives would take a much keener interest in matters affecting their respective branches than members of the present council could be expected to do, as they would be placed in constant and regular communication with branches, being minutely posted up in all matters which demanded earnest and careful consideration by the council. The change could not fail to operate advantageously, inasmuch as the present council necessarily performs its duty in a rather perfunctory manner."

In the discussion which took place upon the proposals at the general meeting, great opposition was shown at a paragraph which aimed at a system which has been found the great means toward success in America and Australia, but has not yet been tried in this colony. The paragraph reads:

The sole object contained in the proposals is to impart into the association new life and vigor, to bring its existence more prominently before members, non-members and employers, and to make it more popular. The committee think these purposes can only be attained by appointing an officer as secretary and organizer, whose duty it would be to visit places where branches do not exist and induce non-members of our association either to form branches or join the nearest one to them, and also to go among men who are not members of the branches federated, for the purpose of inducing them to join. The committee have little hesitation in saying that the expenses of the secretary and organizer would be more than recouped by the large number of additional members who would be enrolled through his missionary efforts.

The chief objection to this suggestion of a secretary-organizer was that of £ s. d., it being contended by the objecting members that the adoption of the proposal meant that either subscriptions must be doubled (they are now only 12 cents per week) or all benefits must be stopped. The benefits are \$2.50 per week out of work and \$2.50 traveling allowance for every year of membership.

The committee further pointed out that should their proposals be adopted by the trade it would be necessary for the new council to alter the fundamental rules of the present association and it trusted they would, on the recommendations of branches, make material alterations in some of the rules which, whilst not being viewed as fundamental, play an important part in the working of the organization.

The report concluded with the following words: "As regards the vital interests of the trade, it is thought the association has remained *passive* long enough, and the desire now is that that state of things should give place to one of a more active, a more independent and a more prominent nature."

At 11 o'clock the vote was taken, when the report was adopted and ordered to be sent to the Executive Council with the request that it be submitted to the colony for an individual vote to be taken.

I hope in my next to be able to give you some token of the success of the proposed reform.

TOM L. MILLS.

FROM SCOTLAND.

To the Editor:

EDINBURGH, October 26, 1889.

The reports from the various branch officials for some time past show that the printing trade all over Scotland has been in a very bad state, but now that the holiday season is over and winter is approaching, it is expected that trade will take a turn for the better.

The eleventh general delegate meeting of the Scottish Typographical Association was held in Greenock, on August 8, 9 and 10. Four years having elapsed since the holding of the last

meeting at Aberdeen, as was to be expected, a pretty heavy programme of business was laid before the delegates, relating principally to apprentices, eight hours' movement, sick and funeral benefits, to the institution of a superannuation scheme for the benefit of aged and infirm members. Altogether, there was so much work cut out for the delegates that before the last day of the meeting was reached, the standing orders committee had to make serious alterations on the original programme, and the business of the meeting had to be hurried through in a manner which must have proved very unsatisfactory to the delegates, they not being able to give it that careful consideration which, in some cases, was necessary. This appears to have been the case with the out of work fund, which required special attention at this time, it having been in operation for the past four years, and in connection with the working of which several resolutions were down for consideration. While this fund has been of great benefit to many who have been occasionally thrown out of employment, there were a number of that class of members, of which our trade unfortunately has its full share, who will not work if they can gain a few shillings otherwise, and who continued quarter after quarter to draw the maximum allowance, thereby constituting it an annuity instead of an out of work fund. The result has been that the benefits have been considerably reduced, so that while the member who is occasionally out of work is not expected to suffer, it is hoped that the reduced allowance to 4 pence per day in the fourth quarter will not be an inducement to the habitual offenders to hang about the society rooms instead of looking for employment. Partially employed members, however, are to get their wages made up to 12 shillings per week if under that amount, but owing to the hurrying through of the business no limit has been named as to how long members are to receive this benefit, and it is feared that "partial employment" may be used as a means of imposing on the society. It is to be hoped that the revision committee may find ways and means to frustrate any attempt of this sort. A lengthy discussion took place with regard to the superannuation scheme, which resulted in the proposal being adopted by a majority, but on a vote being taken as to whether it was to be compulsory or optional—there was a majority of three for optional. This was considered too narrow a majority to take action on, and as none of the branches, with the exception of Edinburgh, had taken a vote of their members on the subject, it was decided by a large majority to take a vote of the association, a committee being appointed to draw up alternative schemes to be issued along with the voting papers. It was agreed that the Glasgow branch lead the van in the movement for the fifty-one hours per week, the ultimate success of the movement depending on their efforts. The grant of £12 per annum to the *Scottish Typographical Circular* was again renewed. The next meeting is to be held in Dumfries.

The annual meeting of the Trades Union Congress was held on Monday, September 2, and five following days. This year the meeting was held in Dundee, and was attended by 210 delegates, representing over 850,000 members. Mr. George Shipton, chairman of the parliamentary committee, presided at the opening meeting. The printing trade had a large representation, including the following: Mr. E. T. Thomlinson and R. Newstead, London Society of Compositors; Mr. H. Slatter, J.P., the Provincial Typographical Society; Mr. J. J. Dickson, Manchester branch; Mr. O. Connellan, Bradford branch; Mr. J. Robertson, Scottish Typographical Association; Mr. G. J. Gilchrist, Dundee branch; Mr. J. Eddy, Glasgow branch, and Mr. A. Ross, Edinburgh branch, while the trades councils of London, Edinburgh, Southport, Liverpool and Dundee were represented by compositors. Mr. D. D. Leahy, of the London Printing Machine Managers' Society, was the only representative of the pressmen. After the chairman's opening remarks, the congress proceeded to the election of office bearers, when Mr. R. D. B. Ritchie, secretary of the Dundee branch of the Scottish Typographical Association, was elected unanimously as president of the congress. Mr. Ritchie, in his inaugural address, referred to various matters relating to social and industrial improvement. In dealing with

the eight-hour movement, he thought that, however repugnant parliamentary interference might be to trade unionists, it was the only feasible and the most generally approved way to secure employment for the surplus labor of the country. He also advocated that trade unionism ought to make itself felt in the election of magistrates, councilors and members of parliament. The point of most interest to the members of congress was the impeachment of Mr. Broadhurst, M.P., who has been for a number of years secretary of the parliamentary committee. The attack was made by Mr. Newstead, one of the delegates from the London Society of Compositors, who was supported by the representative from the London Glass Blowers' Society, and who took Mr. Broadhurst to task for not appearing before the compositors' society to answer certain charges made against him by that body. The most discreditable part of the procedure in connection with the charge against Mr. Broadhurst was that the representatives of the Society of Compositors were only doing the dirty work of another member of that society, who was not eligible to be a delegate. The member referred to is a pronounced socialist, and does not bear a very clean record in connection with trade affairs. After speeches by various delegates, in which it was made apparent that the London Society of Compositors and their socialist friends had very few sympathizers, and in which they were opposed by all their typographical brethren, Mr. Broadhurst, in a very powerful and impressive speech of an hour's duration, replied to the calumnies which had been circulated concerning him by the socialists, and in concluding said that if they discharged him from his position he would leave their service with clean hands and with his reputation untarnished and unblemished. A vote of confidence in Mr. Broadhurst was carried by 177 votes to 11, the result being received with great applause, and he was unanimously re-elected secretary of the parliamentary committee. On consideration of the employers' liability bill, the committee was empowered to draw up a bill preventing the employer from contracting out of its provisions, which was also to be made applicable to seamen. A discussion took place upon a resolution headed "Minimum Rate of Wages," which had for its object the insertion of a clause into all tenders for government or municipal work, to the effect that not less than the minimum rate of wages be paid to all work people employed thereon, the principle of which was to compel the payment of trade union rates whether the work was undertaken by males or females, Edinburgh being cited as a place in which government work was produced at "sweating" prices. Should the principle of this resolution be adopted and carried into effect by the government one form of the female difficulty here will have been satisfactorily settled. The congress of 1890 will be held in Liverpool, England.

The typography classes in connection with the Heriot-Watt College and the University Preparatory Institute have again been reopened, the former by Mr. Wilkie, who was lecturer last year, and the latter by Mr. Weir, the editor of the *Scottish Typographical Circular*, in place of Mr. Jones, who is now in London. Mr. Weir attended Mr. Jones' class as a pupil last session, and passed second in honors of the City and Guilds of London Examination. The results of this examination for Scotland and England are as follows: 209 candidates presented themselves, of whom 100 passed and 109 failed. Mr. Wilkie's class had 6 passes, including a second prize and bronze medal in ordinary course, while Mr. Jones' class had 24 passes, 2 of whom passed in honors, one taking second prize and bronze medal in this section.

The meetings of the Edinburgh branch of the British Typographical Association are to be resumed next month in the premises of the association in St. Giles street, to which has been added this year a fully equipped printing office. Besides the reading of papers by the members and the delivering of lectures by various gentlemen, there is to be a class for instruction in practical printing for those members who desire to improve themselves in the art. The class is to be conducted by Mr. John Porteous, manager of the composing department in Messrs. R. & R. Clark's, who has kindly placed his services at the disposal of the committee. The members of the branch and their friends, to the number of 150, on Saturday

afternoon, August 17, paid a visit to the paper mills of Mr. John Tod, at Lasswade, about seven miles from the city. Mr. Tod welcomed the members with great cordiality, and before conducting them through the mills, which had been kept running for their special benefit, gave a preliminary description of the whole manufacture of paper, drawing a parallel between the old hand-made and the machine-made papers of the present day, illustrating his remarks by making a few sheets by hand in a small model. The afternoon being good, the drive was thoroughly enjoyed.

A very influential branch has also been formed in Glasgow, with Sir William Collins as honorary president and several well-known master printers and overseers at the head of it. Over two hundred signified their intention of becoming members at the opening meeting.

The publishing firm of Messrs. A. & C. Black, who have had their headquarters in Edinburgh for the past century, have removed their head office to London. This is said to have been rendered necessary owing to literary men finding London more suitable for consulting works of reference in the great national libraries. A movement has now been started to have the Library of the Faculty of Advocates, in Edinburgh, converted into a national library, so that the immense collection of books in it may be consulted when required. At present an order is required from a member. The library has the right at present to receive a copy of every work when published.

It has been decided to hold another exhibition in Edinburgh next year. Mr. Edison has consented to act as one of the vice-presidents, and the committee have made arrangements to have a number of exhibits transferred direct from the Paris exhibition. A suitable site has been secured, and a guarantee fund of over £22,000 has been subscribed. It is expected to be a great success.

The report of the Edinburgh Coöperative Printing Company, just issued, is of a very satisfactory nature to the shareholders. The net profits admit of a dividend of fourteen and one-fifth per cent for the half year free of income tax, leaving £101 5s. to be added to the employés provident fund. The trade of the year amounts to £9,475, an increase of £1,933 as compared with last year. It also states that they have had an abundant flow of work, the losses incidental to fluctuations being thereby avoided. The company pays the highest rate of wages in the trade. Wishing THE INLAND PRINTER continued success, Yours truly, W. F.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, November 12, 1889.

Since last writing there has little or nothing occurred here worthy of special mention. One thing is apparent, namely, that most every book and job printing office—save a number of "Jim Crow" shops—are doing a rushing trade; Judd & Detwiler seeming to take the lead, and are now running about ninety hands. This alone caused an apparent decrease of idle printers loafing around the street corners. In short, most all book hands are employed.

Considerable excitement and confusion is rife today among the typos at the *Star* office. They are busy moving into the new building adjoining the old one. The composing room, in equipment, etc., far exceeds any in the city, and it comprises numerous skylights, windows, and plenty of room, and is said to be capable of accommodating most double the present force. The office has been provided with new galley racks and stands, copy hooks, etc., and in a suitable location in the room has been erected a large and commodious pulpit-like inclosure for the use of the foreman and his assistants, having all the conveniences for the preparation and dealing out of copy, and which will go toward relieving many responsibilities devolving upon Foreman McLean. When once moved into their new quarters, new and additional rules will be made governing the composing room, and it is beyond doubt that the *Star* office will be better equipped and managed than any office in the country. At present the office "runs" forty "slugs," and if Dame Rumor can be relied on, an additional

column will be added to each page of the *Star*, which will be the result of giving out a few more situations. To hold a position on this paper is considered as desirable, and more so than in the government printing office; not because the bills are larger, but from the fact that it is a lifetime situation for a competent compositor.

Since conclave week here subbing on this paper has been very slow. There are a few compositors (but we refrain from mentioning any names) on the *Star* who have not the slightest regard for the unfortunate "sub," and never think of giving out a day's work occasionally, and when these individuals are "slid" for a day they wander around like a fish out of water, not really knowing what to do or how to do it. This class of typos we have little use for. If this sort of business comes under the head of "banded brotherhood," we do not understand how to properly define the two words. It is safe to say, however, that the *Evening Star* is our leading and most reliable evening paper.

The *Morning Post* loses no time or money in making that paper interesting and handsome; its last Sunday's issue being a fair sample of the same. The *Morning Press*, its only opponent, is still delivered for a penny, and hopes to increase its Saturday edition soon. The *Sunday Herald*, with no daily connections, is still booming, and is now the only weekly journal recognized by No. 101. Its last number seemed to excel any previous one by way of interesting and newsy matter, as well as mechanical beauty.

The unfair journals here now are the *Sunday Gazette*, *Hatchet*, *Republic*, *Free Press* and *Chronicle*. All of these papers are gotten out by apprentices and "rat" printers, and, in our opinion, should be officially advertised so in other papers here, so that "tourists" arriving in the city can be informed of the present condition of said papers. Foreman Sampson, of the *Hatchet*, was officially "ordered out" at the last stated meeting of the union, and is now out of employment at a salary of \$10 per week. Foremen Branson and Riley, late of the *Chronicle* and *Gazette*, are still out of employment, and as their cases are parallel to that of Sampson, we yet are of the opinion that they should receive the same salary from No. 101. We hope this matter may yet be attended to, and thus keep up the high standing of Washington Union.

Since our last letter the strong arm of death has stricken from our list an honored member of No. 101, in the person of Mr. Samuel Haldeman. His funeral took place on Sunday, the 4th instant, and a large number of his brother members turned out in a body, marshaled by President Ramsey and Secretary Padgett, headed by the National Guard band. The union marched as an escort through the city. The pall-bearers were selected from those who had toiled by his side in different fields of labor, and were Messrs. J. S. Clarkson, R. A. McLean, J. D. Harris, W. W. Maloney, H. K. Southland and H. P. Goodwin. In the death of Mr. Haldeman, Typographical Union No. 101 has lost a valued and much respected member, and his demise is keenly felt by his fellow craftsmen, whose friendship for the deceased was of the warmest kind. Mr. Haldeman performed his last duties in the office of the *Evening Star*.

The *Economist*, a weekly pamphlet-shaped journal of a few years' growth, which, until recently, was published from the book and job office of Rufus Darby, has secured new quarters in a central part of the city, and, judging from appearances, the management intend booming affairs. The journal already has a large circulation, which, by the way, is daily increasing. The facilities for issuing the paper were greatly enhanced recently by the addition of a brand new press; and with other advantages it looks as though the wheel of industry is busily buzzing in their new quarters.

The "Spider and the Fly" puzzle, a picture of which appeared on the first page of the *Inventive Age*, recently, created some little ripple of amusement by lovers of the mysterious. The puzzle is a difficult one to properly manipulate, and was the cause of bringing before the public that bright and sparkling bi-weekly publication. It is rumored that the *Inventive Age* will shortly be inclosed in a handsome cover, which will undoubtedly add greatly to its already beauty. The Messrs. Dubois know a good thing when they see it.

The craft in general here seems to be very much pleased with your late resident, Frank M. Palmer, Esq., now public printer. The position requires a person possessed of iron-clad patience, and we can safely say that Mr. Palmer is the right man in the right place. He has made little or no changes since our last budget, and is now busily engaged in arranging his force for the coming *Congressional Record*. It is rumored that a number of discharges will be made in a few days. Your city must feel the loss of so valued a citizen.

EM-DASH.

PRINTING IN MID-OCEAN.

The following is a reduced fac simile of a daily journal printed in mid-Atlantic on board the Inman steamship City of Paris, Monday, October 21, 1889:

THE "CITY OF PARIS" GAZETTE.

Printed in Mid-Atlantic.

No. 13. MONDAY, 21st OCTOBER, 1889. [WEST]

INMAN & INTERNATIONAL

R.M.S. "CITY OF PARIS"

10,500 TONS.

Length, 580 feet. Breadth, 63½ feet.

NOTICE

All contributions intended for insertion in this paper must be left in the box at the entrance to the Saloon before Six o'clock on Saturday Evening, and will be inserted according to priority.

DAILY RUNS.

The following are the daily runs up to the time of going to press:—

Left Queenstown, Thursday,
17th October, at 1-26 p.m.

Friday, Noon	441
Saturday "	295
Sunday "	465
Monday "
Tuesday "
Wednesday "
To Sandy Hook

How to distinguish passing Atlantic Liners.

A passing steamer at sea causes much interest to passengers that we give below the colours of the funnels of some of the principal Lines, by which they can be distinguished at a distance.

ATLANTIC LINE—Red, white band, black top.
ANCHOR LINE—Black.
AMERICAN S.S. Co.—Red, white keystones black top and white band.
BREMER LINE—Green colour.
BRISTOL CITY LINE—Black, centre white band, blue stars.
CUNARD LINE—Red, black top.
DOMINION LINE—Red, white and red band, black top.
GERMAN LINE—Black, broad red band.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET Co.—Black.
INMAN LINE—Black, white band and black top.
FRENCH TRANSATLANTIQUE Co.—Red, black top.
NATIONAL LINE—White, black top.
RED STAR LINE—Cream colour, black top with red star.
SEASIDE LINE—Light buff, red band, black top.
WHITE STAR LINE—Cream colour, black top.

Principal Hotels.

LIVERPOOL.
 Adelphi, near Central Station,
 North Western, Line Street
 Compton Church Street.

IRELAND.
 Queenstown—Queen's.
 Cork—Imperial.
 Killarney—Royal Victoria.

NEW YORK.
 Hoffman House, corner of Broadway and 24th
 Fifth Avenue Hotel.

TINT PLATES.

A very pretty and attractive tint plate is made in the following simple manner: Saturate thoroughly a piece of blotting-paper with water, after which put it in a stereotype casting-box and pour in melted typemetal as though making a stereotype plate. The hot metal coming in contact with the wet paper will cause a peculiar formation, which will give the "weird effect," when printed, so much admired and sought by those ambitious to become artists in the "art preservative." Great care should be exercised to prevent the hot metal from splashing on the operator. Use a very long-handled ladle to pour from and stand well back from the casting-box.

Some six years ago this process was first discovered, but has been carefully guarded as a great secret from the public. The most attractive and unique borders, tint plates and designs for color painting can be produced in this way. In the East this process is extensively used, and always with satisfactory results. We do not think, however, that any letters patent on the *modus operandi* have ever been issued.—*American Press*.

A NEW and patented compound for the prevention and removal of scale in boilers is made as follows: Oak extract, 450 pounds; gambier, 100 pounds; sumac, 100 pounds; wormwood, 50 pounds, and caustic soda, 25 pounds.



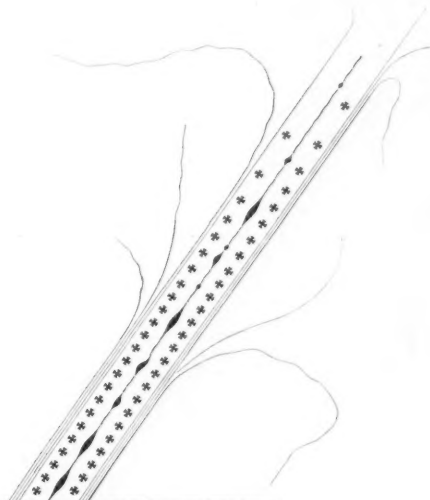
Marder, Luse & Co., Type Founders, Chicago.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF
INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

CONTOUR NIC-NACS.

ORIGINAL.

Price, per font, \$1.00



CONTOUR PALMETTO ORNAMENTS.

ORIGINAL.

Price, per font, \$1.00



RULE ORNAMENTS No. 4.

ORIGINAL.

Price, per font, \$1.00

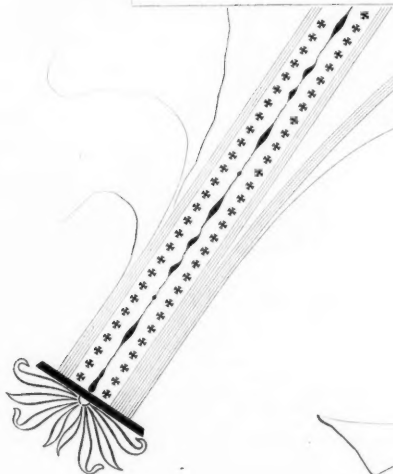


NIC-NACS No. 2.

ORIGINAL.



Price, per font, \$1.00



Nymphic.

REGISTERED, No. 123,334.
MECHANICAL PATENT, MAR. 31, 1885.18 POINT NYMPHIC.
With 30 Point Initials.3 A Initials, \$2.40
8 A, 15 A, . . . 4.60

WORDS TO THE WISE
 Updatit Business Men Demand Novelties
 Sparkling with true Taste
 Original Design Striking Beauty
 Artists in Typography
 Hellenic Beautiful Creations
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

24 POINT NYMPHIC.
With 36 Point Initials.3 A Initials, \$3.50
6 A, 12 A, . . . 5.50

Just Published in Thirty-one Volumes
 The Famous
 Combat of the Cats of Kilkenny
 Truthfully Described
 Nine Hundred Superb Line Engravings
 Scratch Binding Price \$894.70

Nymphic.

REGISTERED, No. 123,334.
MECHANICAL PATENT, MAR. 31, 1885.30 POINT NYMPHIC.
With 40 Point Initials.3 A Initials, \$5.45
5 A, 9 A, 6.05

Usual Number of Fancies
 ♦ ♦ Shown ♦ by ♦ ♦
 Huntup, Gabbler, Dazzlem & Co.
 Contrivers ♦ of
 Rarities and Museum Goods

THE NYMPHIC SERIES SHOWN IN COMBINATION.

\$7823.00

Cashton, May 4, 1956

Three hundred days after sight pay to the order of the

National ♦ Bank ♦ of ♦ Atco

Seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-three Dollars

No. 124

Brown & Robinson

ALL COMPLETE WITH FIGURES.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., Philadelphia.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

New Electrotypes Cuts

No. 4071. 75 cts.



COPYRIGHT SECURED ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS.

No. 4062. 75 cts.



No. 4072. 75 cts.



No. 4061. 50 cts.



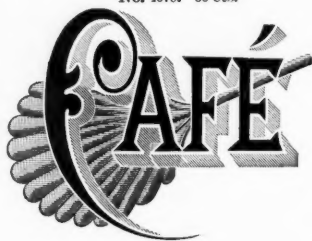
No. 4067. 60 cts.



No. 4055. 50 cts.



No. 4070. 60 cts.



No. 4063. 75 cts.



No. 4074. 75 cts.



No. 4069. 75 cts.



No. 4057. 75 cts.



No. 4063. 60 cts.



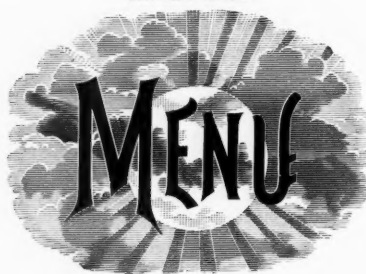
No. 4066. 75 cts.



No. 4065. 75 cts.



No. 4054. 75 cts.



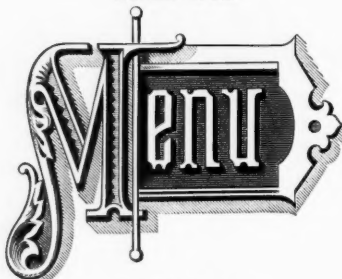
No. 4064. 75 cts.



No. 4056. 75 cts.



No. 4060. 60 cts.



No. 4058. 75 cts.



No. 4073. 50 cts.



No. 4059. 75 cts.



No. 4075. 50 cts.



ORIGINAL.

20 A

12 POINT INCLINED LINING GOTHIC (2 line Nonp.)

82 10

MMMMMM

15A

12 POINT WIDE LINING GOTHIC (2 line Nonp.)

82 20

MMMMMM

Carried in stock by Minnesota Type Foundry Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Great Western Type Foundry, Kansas City, Mo.; Great Western Type Foundry, Omaha, Neb.; St. Louis Printers' Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo.; and for sale by all Type Founders and Dealers in Printers' Materials.

SPECIMENS OF END-WOOD TYPE

MANUFACTURED BY

THE HAMILTON MANUFACTURING CO.

No. 190. 4 Line.

Old Faces

4 Cents per Letter.

No. 190. 6 Line.

Hange

6 Cents per Letter.

No. 190. 10 Line.

Pug

9 Cents per Letter.

No. 208. 3 Line.

USUALLY

4 Cents per Letter.

No. 208. 6 Line.

MINE

4 Cents per Letter.

No. 208. 10 Line.

UAI

5 Cents per Letter.

No. 201. 4 Line.

Hang 5

3 Cents per Letter.

No. 201. 6 Line.

KEG

3 Cents per Letter.

No. 201. 10 Line.

RA

5 Cents per Letter.

No. 202. 4 Line.

New Style

3 Cents per Letter.

No. 202. 6 Line.

Hamlet

4 Cents per Letter.

No. 202. 10 Line.

Paid

5 Cents per Letter.

THESE STYLES MADE ANY SIZE DESIRED.

259 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

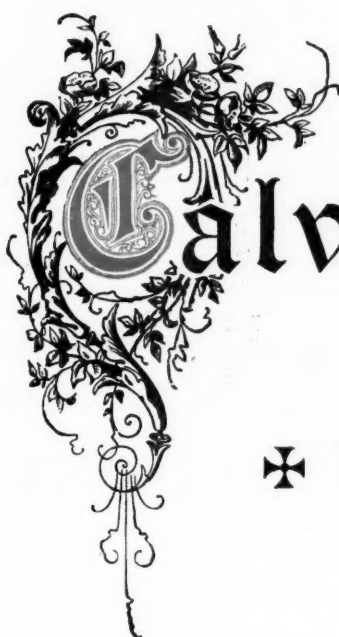
TWO RIVERS, WIS.

✠ Gloria in Excelsis. ✠



Christmas ✠ Services



 Calvary • Church •

✠ New ✠ York. ✠



Come sing the olden song once more !
The Christmas carol sing ;
With solemn joy from shore to shore.
Let earth her tribute bring.



Though nigh two thousand years have sped,
The tale is ever fresh,—
Of woman born, in humble shed,
The word of God made flesh.



✠ Christmas Morning, A. D. 1890. ✠

TUDOR BLACK.

15 A, 50 a.

6 POINT TUDOR BLACK.

\$2.25

While the Lexicographer is Hesitating, Weighing
Suspending, Harshly Rejecting, or Cautiously Admitting, a Language is
Being Worked Out, which will React Upon our Literature

43 Chronicles of Canongate. 68

15 A, 50 a.

8 POINT TUDOR BLACK.

\$2.75

The Periodical Press, though it Embodies
Some of the most Classical Compositions Produced
In our Language, is not Accepted as
54 Academic Authority 27

8 A, 25 a.

18 POINT TUDOR BLACK.

\$3.40

It Becomes the Throned Monarch
Better than his Crown: His Sceptre shows the Force of
2 Temporal power, the Attribute to Majesty 3

5 A, 15 a.

24 POINT TUDOR BLACK.

\$4.75

Steamships and Railroads
Leading Features of our Advancement
43 Etching Clubs 57

4 A, 12 a.

40 POINT TUDOR BLACK.

\$6.00

Turnpike Roads
Mechanical Engineering
29 Grand Prize 57

TUDOR BLACK.

12 A, 36 a.

10 POINT TUDOR BLACK.

\$2.75

15 Jean Grolier de Servier 65
Bibliophile and Bookbinder, Ambassador to
the Court of Rome and Treasurer-
General of France

9 A, 30 a.

12 POINT TUDOR BLACK.

\$2.75

The Periodical Press Forms the
Connecting Link between the Written
And the Spoken Language
24 New York 75

5 A, 15 a.

20 POINT TUDOR BLACK.

\$3.50

Gray's Chronicles of Merry England
Many Doubtful Tales of the Ancient Crusaders
26 Myths of Norseland 73

4 A, 12 a.

36 POINT TUDOR BLACK.

\$5.50

Academy of Sciences
Western Engraving Company
25 Limited 37

3 A, 8 a.

48 POINT TUDOR BLACK.

\$8.50

Ferry Boats
Continental Travelers
6 Railroads 7

✠ Christmas ✠ Anthem ✠

✠ ✠ ✠

12-POINT TUDOR BLACK.

9 A 30 a, \$2.75

Thus is born in Bethlehem this day a little child, * *
 This mother is from David's stem, a Virgin undefiled. * *
 How mean the crib where Thou dost lie, O blessed Master and King ! *
 And yet the angel choir above Thy power and glory sing. * —

Thou cam'st in loving kindness here, to bear my great offense ; * *
 Wilt be my light, O Saviour dear, my helper, my defense. * *
 O dearest Child, may in my heart henceforward be Thy ways ; * *
 That I may also bear a part in singing to Thy praise. * —

Come sing the olden song once more, the Christmas carol sing ; * *
 With solemn joy from shore to shore, let earth her tribute bring. * *
 Though nigh two thousand years have sped, the tale is ever fresh, * *
 Of woman born, in humble shed, the word of God made flesh. —

With guiding star and angels' song, heaven greets the waiting earth, *
 And sages come and shepherds throng to view the wondrous birth. *
 There see fulfilled those prophet-dreams, that Hebrew vision old ; * *
 From Bethlehem's stall a glory streams that makes the future gold. —

A golden future,—health and peace, to all beneath the sun ; * *
 A time when wars and wrongs shall cease, and heaven and earth be one. *
 Be this our trust though long delay, with no weak doubts defiled, * *
 And be in all our hearts to-day, new born the eternal Child ! * —

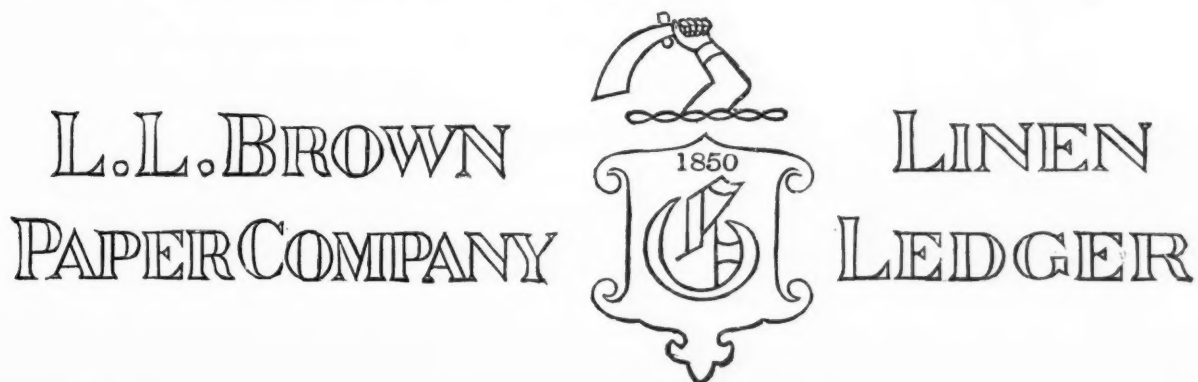
WHY have the mills of the L. L. Brown Paper Co. grown from a small establishment, making but one thousand pounds of paper per day, to their present capacity of five tons of Linen Ledger every twenty-four hours?

FIRST—Their products are durable in daily use, the leaves of books do not become loose, and they withstand climatic changes, important requisites in records that time gives added value to.

SECOND—You can write upon this paper, erase the writing repeatedly if required to do so, and re-write in the same place without blot or blur.

THIRD—The L. L. Brown Paper Co's water marked Linen Ledgers are a guarantee of all the qualities that make a durable book, whether a county or state record, upon which are recorded title deeds to which time gives added value, or a merchant's or banker's ledger.

Shakespeare asks, "*What's in a name?*" When a name like this has been before the public for forty years, manufacturing one specialty, *Linen Ledger Paper* for blank books, then the name becomes fixed as the representative of good quality. This brand of paper can be procured from all makers of books; any responsible dealer in paper in the United States or Canadas will supply this brand. By holding a sheet of our make of paper to the light, the following water mark will be seen on each sheet:



SPECIAL. An Automatic Serial Alphabet Attachment, which shifts its position automatically for each additional decimal, and prints the serial letter at left and in juxtaposition with every number, large or small, has just been perfected. Is taken off and put on instantly. This obviates the use of movable ciphers and disks of letters.

Superior in Mechanical Construction and without a competitor.

THE S. K. WHITE

Paging

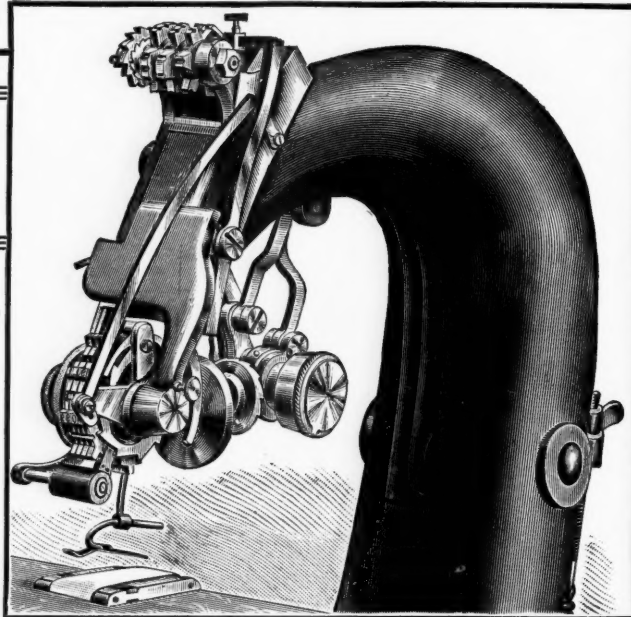
SIX
Radical Improvements.

SEPARATE
Fountains for each
Color of Ink.

FIGURE HEAD
More Easily Manipulated.

FOOT AND POWER
MACHINES.

Superior Steel Heads.



Machine

The
REPEATERS,
ALTERNATOR AND
FOUNTAINS
are all parts of each
machine
and
INSTANTLY
ADJUSTABLE.

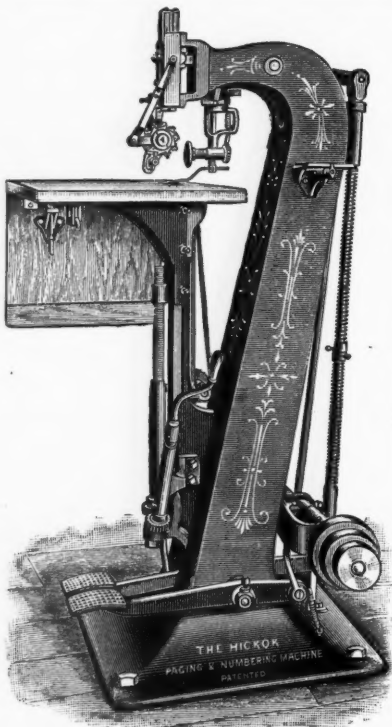
A497230 Machines with numbering heads of six disks like this style of figures (with and without Automatic Serial Alphabet Attachment) are kept on hand, and machines may now be shipped complete on receipt of order.

Paging heads of four disks, like this style, also kept ready for shipment: **1234567890**

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR
AND PRICE LIST.

EARL B. SMITH, Proprietor, 118 Dearborn St. (Room 47), Chicago.

The W. O. Hickok Manf'g Co.



The Hickok Paging and Numbering Machine.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER RULING MACHINES

— AND —

RULING PENS.

PAGING AND NUMBERING MACHINES,

Paper Cutting Machines, Gauge Table Shears,

Automatic Knife Grinding Machines,

Book Sawing Machines, Rotary Board Cutters, Beveling

Machines, Perforating Machines, Job Backers, Stabbing
Machines, Jones' Hydraulic Signature Presses, Back Forming

Machines, Book Rolling Machines, Iron Standing

Presses, Embossing Machines, Round-

Cornering Machines,

BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY IN GENERAL.

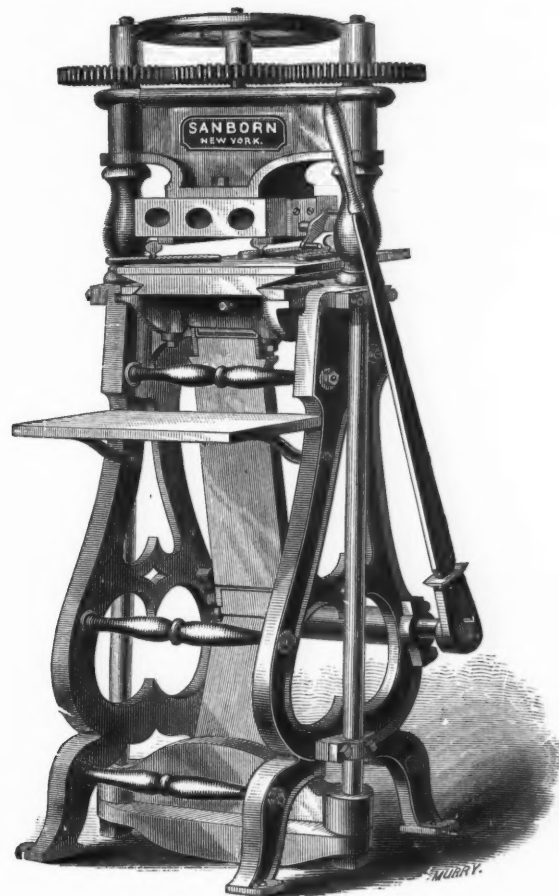
Office and Works—HARRISBURG, PA., U.S.A.

MONTAGUE & FULLER,
General Agents.

41 Beekman Street, NEW YORK.
345 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

SANBORN'S
STAMPING PRESSES,
EMBOSSING PRESSES,
EMBOSSING AND INKING PRESSES
AND SMASHING MACHINES.

ALL SIZES.



No. 5 Embossing Press (Hand).

*Our Machines of the above description are in use in
the majority of the Binderies in the United States.
References on application.*

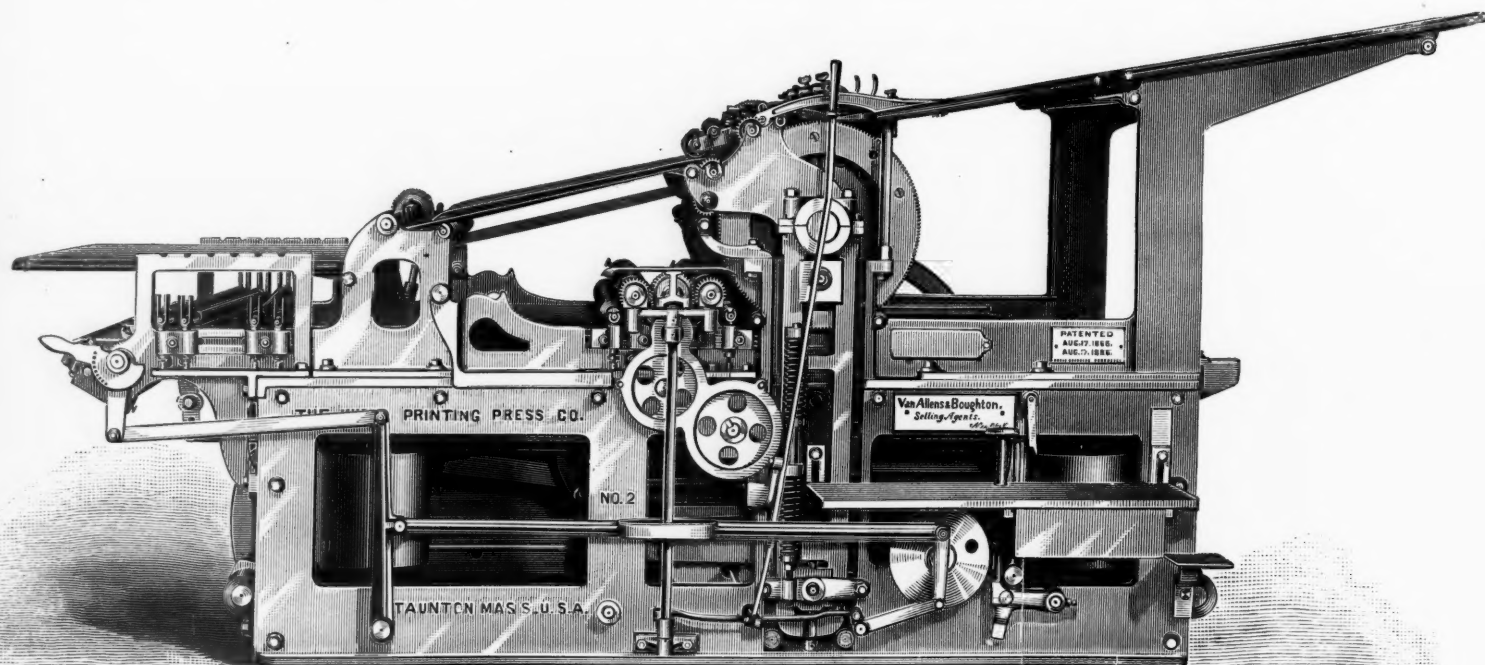
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

GEO. H. SANBORN & SONS,

69 Beekman Street,

NEW YORK CITY.

THE HUBER TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS



DOUBLE ROLLING + SINGLE END + SIX TRACKS + AIR SPRINGS
FRONT OR BACK DELIVERY.

The Impression is taken over a six-track bed, which is supported every ten to twelve inches across the press. We guarantee the impression sharp and rigid, and the bed and cylinder are warranted not to spring or give way in the least degree.

The Impression can be tripped at the moment grippers close or before.

The Register is absolutely perfect at all speeds of the press, the bed and cylinder being locked in full gear twelve inches before the contact of bearers takes place, and remaining in gear for several inches after the head line has passed.

The Distribution is uniform from head to tail of sheet. This is accomplished by charging the form with fresh ink both ways from one fountain.

The Air Springs are applied vertically; the piston-head does not come out of the cylinder; no packing ever required; the pressure can be regulated while press is in motion at all speeds.

The simplicity, accuracy and durability of the bed movement is unequalled by any other machine. The double rack teeth are made of steel, with the best rolling curve known to mechanics. From two to three teeth always in contact, thus obviating lost motion.

The sheet is delivered in front, clean side to the fly, without the printed side coming in contact with anything. Fly motion positive, no strap, no slamming. The motion is the same in delivering sheet and returning for next sheet.

The Fly can be disconnected at a moment's notice.

This press is designed for the finest quality of cut and color work; can be used to charge the form both ways with fresh ink, or as a single end press, four or two rollers.

No complicated movements to get out of order.

SIZES:

No. 1.	4	Rollers, covering entire form.	Bed, 44	x 60 inches inside bearers.	Matter, 40½	x 56 inches.
No. 1.	3	"	"	"	"	44½ x 56 "
No. 2.	4	"	"	"	"	37½ x 52 "
No. 2.	3	"	"	"	"	41½ x 52 "
					"	34 x 48 "
					"	38 x 48 "

DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT AND SPEED:

No. 1.	4	Rollers.	Length over all, 15 ft.	Width over all, 9 ft. 3 in.	Height over all, 6 ft. 4 in.	Weight boxed, about 9 tons.	Speed, 900 to 1,300.
No. 1.	3	"	" 15 ft. 8 in.	" 9 ft. 3 in.	" 6 ft. 4 in.	" 9½ tons.	" 850 to 1,200.
No. 2.	4	"	" 13 ft. 6 in.	" 8 ft. 7 in.	" 5 ft. 5 in.	" 7 tons.	" 950 to 1,500.
No. 2.	3	"	" 14 ft. 2 in.	" 8 ft. 7 in.	" 5 ft. 5 in.	" 7½ tons.	" 900 to 1,500.

We furnish with press, counter-shaft, hangers, cone-pulleys, driving-pulleys, two sets of roller-stocks, wrenches, boxing and shipping, at Taunton, Mass.

WE REFER YOU TO A FEW FIRMS RUNNING TWO-REVOLUTION HUBER PRESSES:—J. J. Little & Co.; Trow Printing and Bookbinding Co.; John de Vries & Son; McLaughlin Bros.; American Bank Note Co.; E. O. Jenkins' Sons; J. W. Pratt & Son; Exchange Printing Co.; Crump Label Co.; Hinds, Ketchum & Co.; Jersey City Printing Co.; and National Bureau Engraving and Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia; Forbes Lithograph Co., Boston; Frey Printing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Wm. Green, New York; P. F. Collier, New York; McIndoe Bros., Boston, Mass.; Nixon-Jones Printing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. P. Studley & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Earhart & Richardson, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago; Knight & Leonard, Chicago; Methodist Book Concern, Nashville, Tenn.; Pantagraph Printing and Stationery House, Bloomington, Ill.; W. C. Gage & Son, Battle Creek, Mich.; Woodward & Tiernan, St. Louis, Mo.; C. B. Woodward, St. Louis, Mo.; Kehm, Feitsch & Wilson, Chicago.

Ninety-seven presses running in these houses.

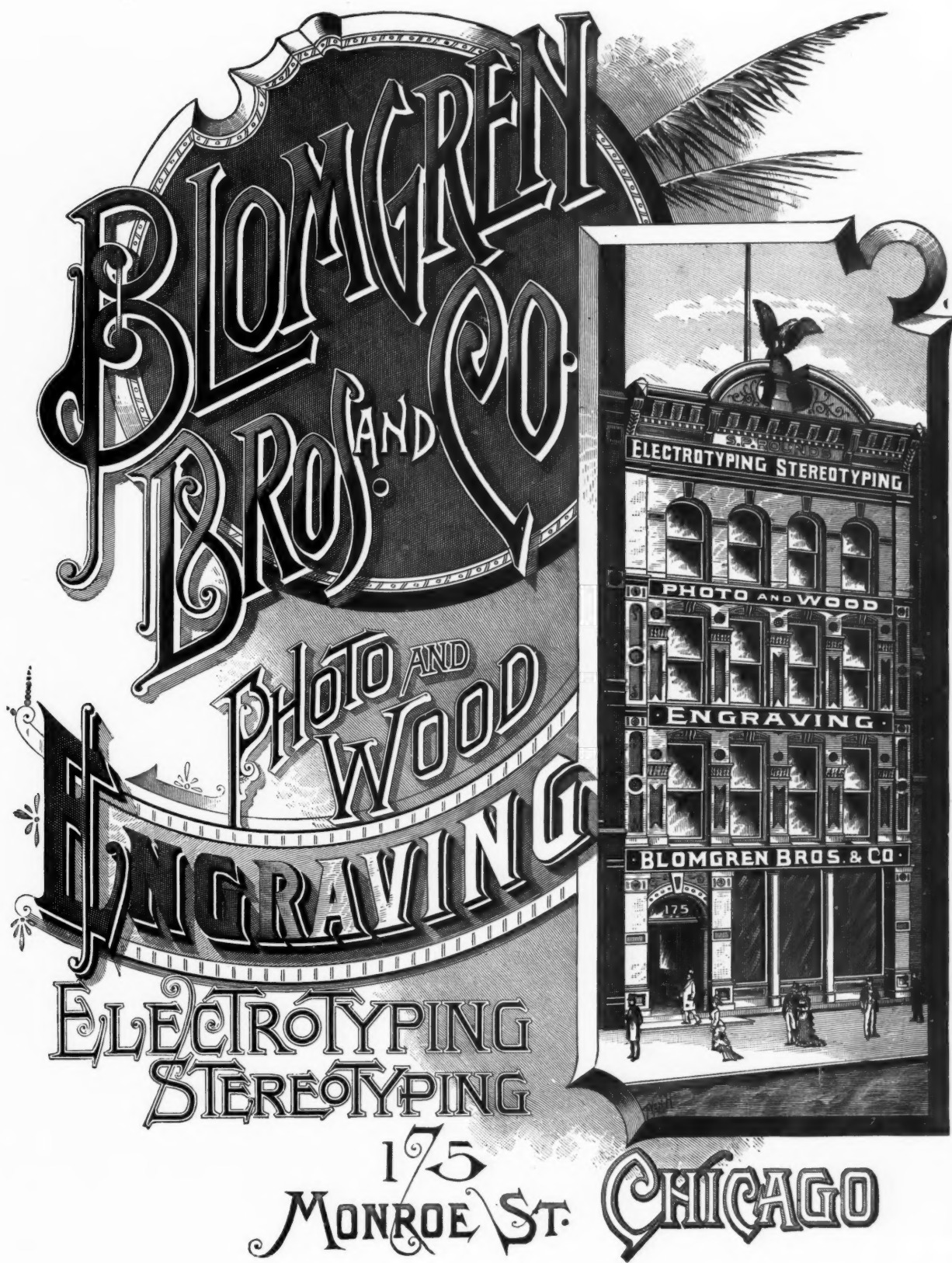
Send for descriptive circular of Regular Two-Revolution Press, Two-Color Press, Sheet Perfecting Book Press, or Two-Revolution Super Royal Jobber. Size of Bed, 26 x 35. Form, 23 x 33. 2,250 per hour. Box Frame, Trip Cylinder, Crank Movement, no Springs.

VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, SOLE AGENTS,

17 to 23 Rose Street and 59 Ann Street,

— NEW YORK.

WESTERN BRANCH:—301 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.—H. W. THORNTON, Manager.

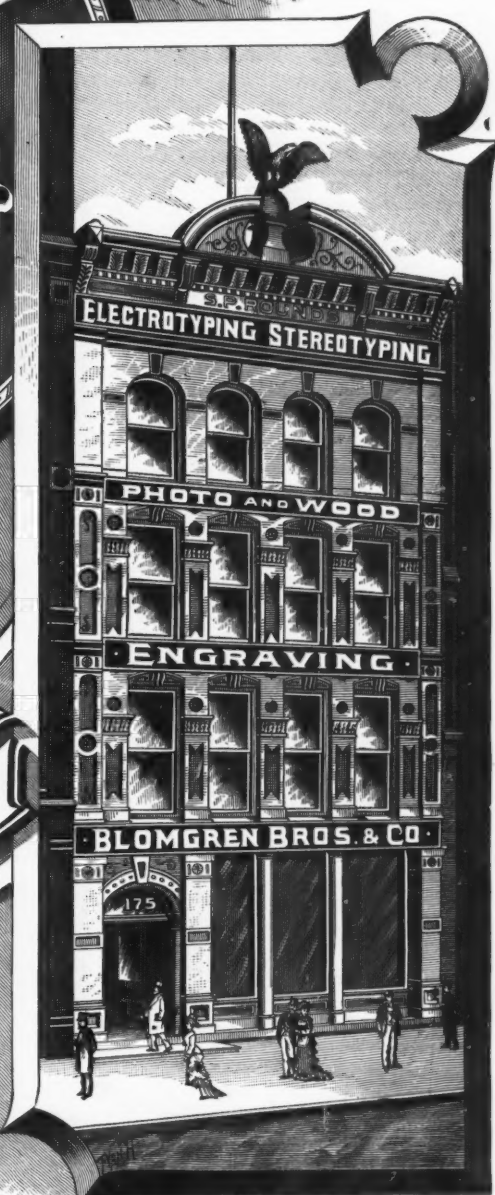


**BLOMGREN
BROS. AND CO.**

**PHOTO AND
WOOD
ENGRAVING**

**ELECTROTYPING
STEREOTYPING**

**175
MONROE ST. CHICAGO**



The illustration shows a four-story building with a classical facade. The top floor has a sign that reads "ELECTROTYPING STEREOTYPING". The second floor has a sign that reads "PHOTO AND WOOD". The third floor has a sign that reads "ENGRAVING". The ground floor has a large sign that reads "BLOMGREN BROS. & CO." and a smaller sign above the entrance that reads "175". Several people are standing on the sidewalk in front of the building.

The Jones Gordon Job Printing Press

IS NOT AN OLD STYLE GORDON, BUT HAS SEVERAL IMPORTANT CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS WHICH MAKE IT QUITE DIFFERENT FROM THAT PRESS.

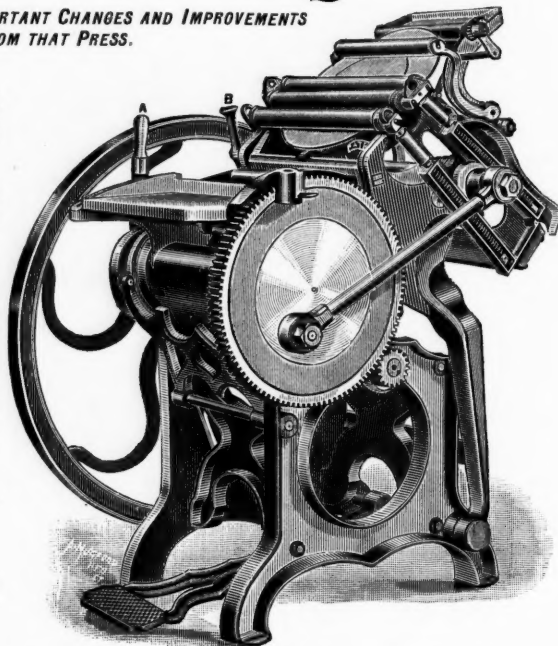
IMPRESSION SET.—A very important feature in these presses is that the whole impression may be instantly changed—either increased or diminished—without stopping the press. When the Impression Screws are properly set, it is seldom, if ever, necessary to move them, as all adjustments are made by means of hand wheel marked "B" in cut.

INK DISTRIBUTION.—Another important feature is, that when the impression is thrown off by means of the lever "A," a simple device causes the movement of parts that prevents the Ink Rollers from touching the form, and the press may be run indefinitely for the distribution of ink.

SELF-LOCKING CHASE LOCK AND FORM STARTER.—Another feature of considerable importance in saving time and patience is the Self-Locking Chase Hook and Form Starter. When the chase is put in place on the bed, it is locked without touching any lever, pad, screw, or any part of the press. When the form is to be removed, it is only necessary to press forward on the pad, marked "patent," which causes the Chase Hook to rise, and the form to move forward so as to be convenient for lifting out.

THE DUPLEX FOUNTAIN.—The Duplex Fountain is a great advance over anything heretofore used for the distribution of ink on a disk press. The distributing roller passes down and back twice, or four times over the surface of the upper part of the disk at each impression.

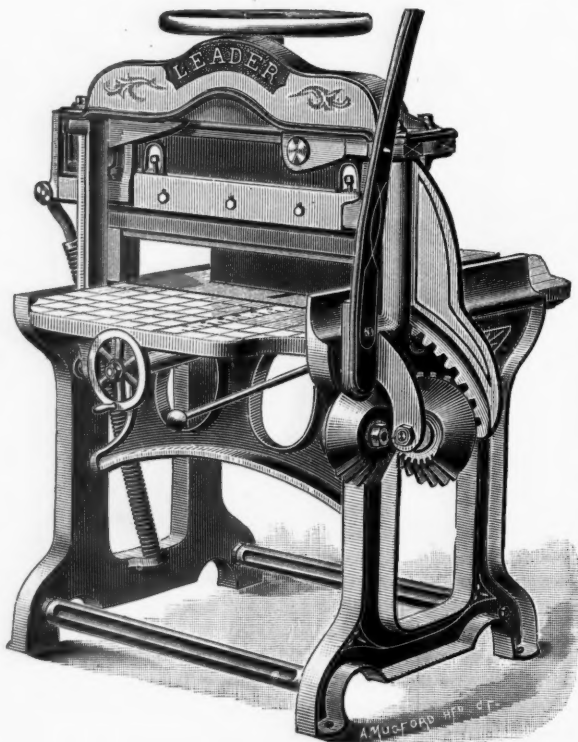
GRIPPER SET AND CARRIAGE PULLS.—When the Platen is in a convenient position for setting the Grippers, they may be brought down on the Platen for that purpose. The Ink Roller Carriages are provided with loops to be used for putting in or removing the rollers.



These Presses are very heavy and strongly braced, and are made of the best material that can be procured. The Impression Arms are of Steel, forged from one piece without weld.

These Presses are kept in stock by the CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION. Send for Circular and Price List.

The Leader Paper Cutter.



The Leader Paper Cutter has the following points of Superiority over any other lever cutter:

First.—The power is applied in the direction of the cut instead of in a right angle or diagonal direction, as is the case with many cutters on the market. By experiment and test it has been demonstrated that less than two-thirds of the power is required to cut any given amount of paper with the LEADER than with any cutter of the class above referred to.

Second.—The back gauge, which in all other cutters must be changed for every cut, may be instantly moved any distance up to the whole length of its travel, say two feet or more, by a lever, shown beneath the front end of the table. To illustrate the advantage of this arrangement, suppose it is necessary to move the back gauge of an ordinary paper cutter twenty-four inches, it will be necessary to turn the wheel shown in front forty-eight times around, an operation involving considerable labor and time. The wheel and long screw in the LEADER are only used for slight adjustments.

Third.—The octagonal stick and recessed sides, which admits of passing the stick through the side to its place, and renders it impossible for the stick to be drawn out by the knife, giving sixteen cutting faces on the stick.

Fourth.—The lever is hung in the most convenient position, midway between the floor and the top of machine, making it unnecessary in making the cut to get down near the floor.

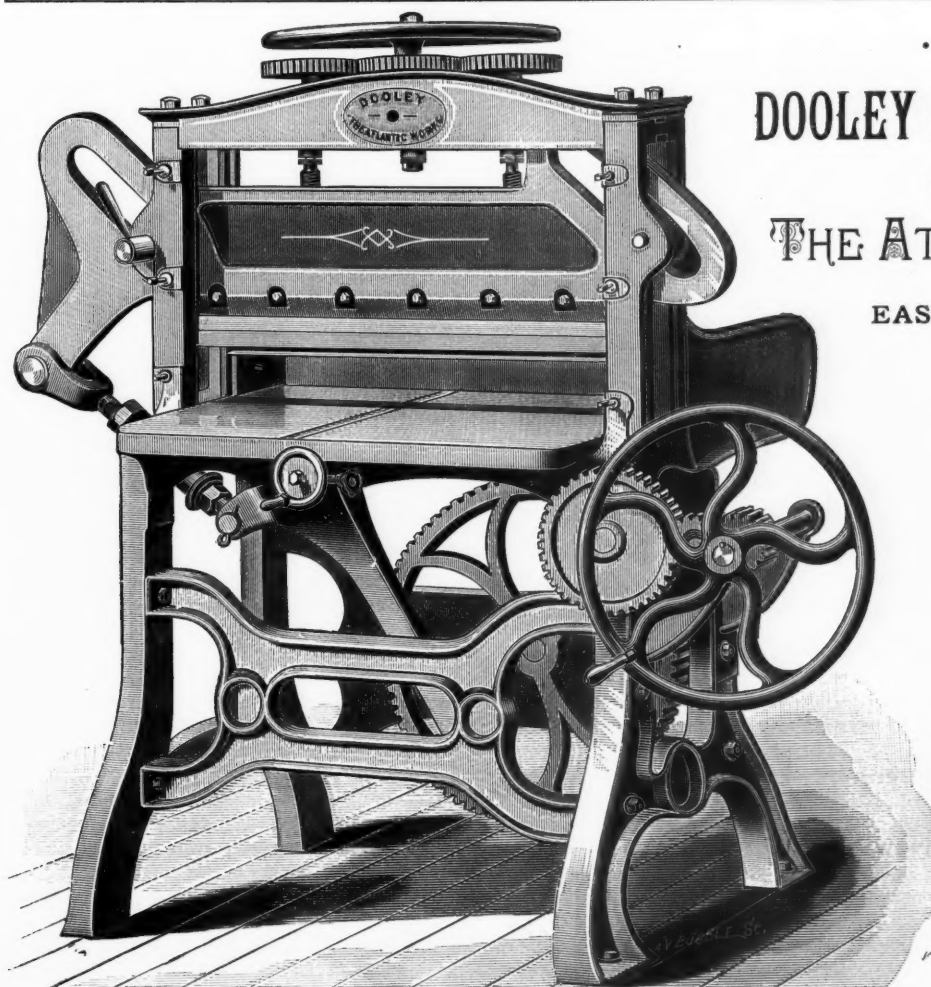
Front table 16 inches wide instead of the usual 12 inches.

JOHN M. JONES & CO., PALMYRA, N. Y.

These Machines may be ordered of any Dealer in Printers' Machinery, or from the Factory.

Geo. Mather's Sons Printing Inks 60 John St. New York.

For Sale by all First-Class Dealers in Printing Material Everywhere.



...THE...

DOOLEY PAPER CUTTERS

MANUFACTURED BY

THE ATLANTIC WORKS,

EAST BOSTON, MASS.



AGENTS:

F. WESEL MFG. CO.
11 Spruce Street, - NEW YORK.

CHARLES BECK,
609 Chestnut St., - PHILADELPHIA.

GEO. C. JAMES & CO.
62 Longworth St., - CINCINNATI.

COURIER-JOURNAL
JOB PRINTING COMPANY.
Courier-Journal Bld., LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. W. OSTRANDER,
77 and 79 Jackson St., - CHICAGO.

BOSTON OFFICE:

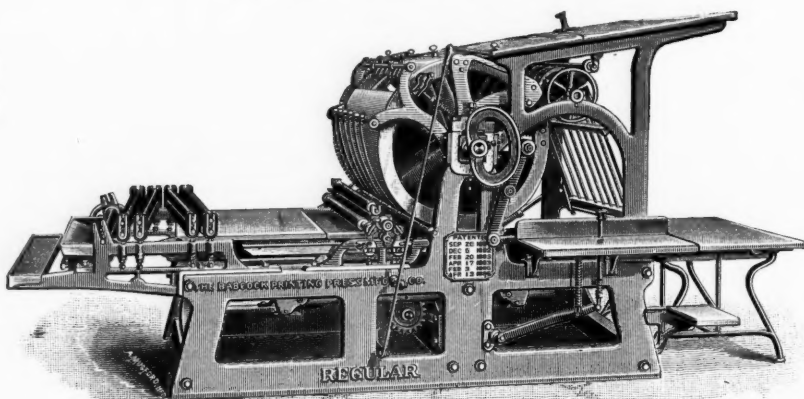
No. 185 CONGRESS ST.

Send for Circular and Price List.

The Babcock Printing Press Mfg. Co.

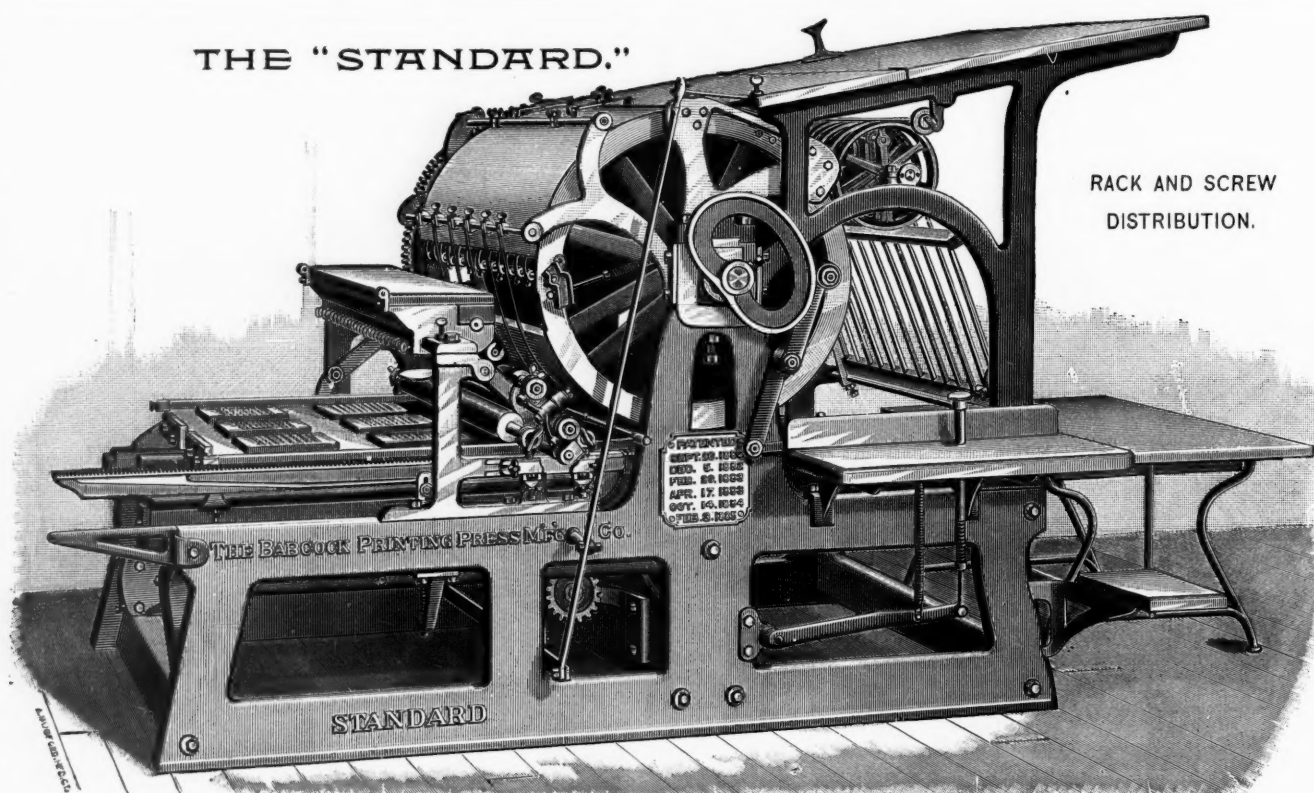
THE "REGULAR."

"Perfect
Inking"
Cut and Color
Press.



Rack Screw
and
Table
Distribution.

THE "STANDARD."



RACK AND SCREW
DISTRIBUTION.

"HIGH FOUNTAIN" BOOK AND JOB PRESS.

Main Office and Works: NEW LONDON, CONN.

New York Office: 9 & 10 Tribune Building.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, General Western Agents, 115 & 117 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The Largest Establishment in the United States.

Printers' Rollers  and
 Roller Composition.
D. J. REILLY & CO.

324 & 326 Pearl Street, NEW YORK CITY.

Equipped with all the latest improved appliances for casting Rollers, we produce strictly first-class work.

Rollers cast in our patented "Peerless" Composition, or in our standard "Acme" Composition, are guaranteed to work satisfactorily in any climate.

"PEERLESS" COMPOSITION, in Bulk, 40 cts. per lb.

"ACME" COMPOSITION, in Bulk, 25 cts. per lb.

Rollers and Composition carefully packed for transportation. By the use of our PATENTED APPARATUS for facilitating the casting of Rollers, we are enabled to claim PERFECTION in QUALITY and DISPATCH in PRODUCTION unequalled by any other establishment.

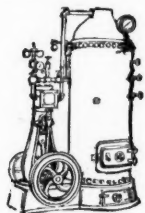
Estimates for casting Rollers furnished on application.

PRINTERS' ENGINES.

Sizes, 2 to 16 H. P.

PRICE FROM \$150.00 UP.

Send for free Illustrated Catalogue.



CHAS. P. WILLARD & Co.

236 Randolph St. . . . CHICAGO, ILL.

JAMES ROWE,

(FORMERLY WITH R. HOE & Co.)

GENERAL MACHINIST,
 PRINTING PRESSES A SPECIALTY.

Designing and Building of Special Machinery for Printers,
 Binders, Electrotypers, etc.

77 and 79 Jackson Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

W. B. CONKEY,

.... GENERAL

BOOK MANUFACTURER

FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

*Case Making and Embossing of all kinds
 for the trade.*

— SEND FOR ESTIMATES. —

Franklin Building, 341-351 Dearborn St.—76-86 3d Ave.,
 CHICAGO.

J. W. OSTRANDER,

— MANUFACTURER OF —

Electrotypes and Stereotype

— MACHINERY —

WESTERN AGENT FOR

DOOLEY AND PARAGON PAPER CUTTERS,
 THE SCOTT PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES,
 77 and 79 Jackson Street,
 CHICAGO.

H. BARTH, Pres.

W. P. HUNT, Treas.

THE CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY,

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

TYPE, PRESSES

— AND —

Printers' Tools of All Kinds.

All Goods First-Class, and at prices to suit the times

SEND FOR SPECIMENS AND SPECIAL PRICES.

201 VINE STREET, - CINCINNATI, OHIO.

ONLY TYPE FOUNDRY IN THE NORTHWEST!

MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY CO.

74 & 76 E. Fifth St., St. Paul, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Superior Copper-Mixed Type,

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Sole Northwestern Agents

BABCOCK AIR-SPRING PRESSES,
 MINNESOTA STOP-CYLINDER PRESSES,
 HOWARD IRON WORKS' PAPER CUTTERS,
 BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER'S TYPE.

*Machinery of all kinds and Printing Material of every description kept
 in stock for shipment on shortest notice.*

SEND FOR NEW SPECIMEN BOOK AND PRICE LIST



PHOTO-ENGRAVING COMPANY, 67-71 Park Place, New York.

JEALOUSY.

Reported for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION OF NORTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, October 12, 1889.

Thirteen pressmen's unions responded to the call for a convention in this city, issued by the Adams and Cylinder Press Printers' Association and Empire City Pressmen's Union, No. 34, and were called to order by Mr. James Gelson, chairman of committee of reception and arrangements, in Odd Fellows' Assembly rooms, 98 Forsyth street, at 9 A.M., October 8.

After stating the objects of the call, Mr. Gelson introduced President Hawkins, of the Adams and Cylinder Press Association, who welcomed the delegates to New York, and briefly alluded to the hopes that had been formed by the pressmen of New York as to the success of the effort, of which the present convention is the outcome, to build up an organization which might truly be called a government of pressmen, by pressmen, and for pressmen.

Mr. Hawkins nominated Mr. W. G. Dunne, of Washington, as temporary chairman, who, declining, expressed a preference for some one of the New York delegation, as having been more in communication with other unions in reference to the question of organization, would better understand the desires of said unions. Mr. Benjamin Thompson, of New York, was then placed in nomination and unanimously elected, as was also Mr. John O'Connor, of Buffalo, as temporary secretary.

A committee on credentials, consisting of Messrs. F. S. Burrell and J. W. Williams, was appointed by the chair. The committee reported the receipt of credentials as follows: Washington, No. 1, W. G. Dunne; Philadelphia, No. 4, C. W. Miller; Boston, No. 8, T. F. Mahoney and W. W. P. Dow; Toronto, No. 10, J. W. Williams; Troy, No. 22, F. S. Burrell; Albany, No. 23, T. G. Hayes; Buffalo, No. 27, John O'Connor; Empire City, No. 34, James Gelson; the Adams and Cylinder Press Association of New York, Benjamin Thompson and T. J. Hawkins. Report adopted.

Detroit, No. 2; Seattle, No. 39; Denver, No. 40; Louisville, No. 28, were announced as having sent authority to Mr. T. J. Hawkins to have them represented by proxy, and, on motion, the convention sanctioned his doing so.

The following proxies were then appointed: Detroit, George Furburshaw; Seattle, John Paulson; Denver, John V. Malley; Louisville, ———.

After the appointments were approved of, the delegates were invited to give an expression of their views and the feeling of their unions on the proposed organization of an international pressmen's union. Beginning on the left of the chair, each delegate spoke at more or less length, unanimously reporting the feeling prevalent in their respective unions as being heartily in favor of such a course. This was supplemented by Mr. Hawkins reporting the result of his correspondence on the subject with the various pressmen's unions as being with but one or two exceptions entirely in sympathy with this movement. "Some unions," he said, "were deterred from sending a delegate on account of the low state of their finances, some others through fear of the International Typographical Union, and one because every pressmen's union was not in it."

Messrs. Burrell, Williams, Gelson, Dow and Miller were appointed a committee to nominate permanent officers. They reported the following: For president, T. F. Mahoney, of Boston; first vice-president, J. W. Williams, of Toronto; second vice-president, C. F. Taylor, of Louisville; secretary-treasurer, T. J. Hawkins, of New York. The report was accepted and candidates named elected. Installation of the officers-elect was made the first order for the following day.

The convention went into committee of the whole on constitution and laws, remaining in session until 5:30 P.M., when the committee arose and reported progress.

An invitation to be present at the regular meeting of the Adams and Cylinder Press Printers' Association at 7:30 P.M., to

be followed by a reunion and general fraternization of all assembled was tendered and accepted.

The convention then adjourned to reconvene at 9 A.M., on Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

At the appointed hour the chair was taken by Mr. Thompson, when the minutes of the preceding day were read and approved. The officers elected the preceding day were called up and an obligation administered. Mr. Thompson then resigned the chair to President Mahoney.

The convention was asked to give the privilege of the floor to Mr. Columbus Hall, second vice-president of the International Typographical Union. The request was granted. Mr. Hall was then admitted, and on being invited by the president to take the floor, proceeded to state how much he would be in sympathy with this movement if he supposed it could be effective. He maintained, however, that none but the very largest unions could maintain themselves independently of the International Typographical Union, and then cited facts of his own knowledge, every one of which carried the conviction to his hearers as proving the opposite of his argument. On the conclusion of his address he retired, and the convention again went into committee of the whole to continue the consideration of constitution, etc. The committee arose at 3:30 P.M., reporting the result of its deliberations, and the constitution formulated was adopted.

A committee to draft an address to the pressmen of North America was, on motion, appointed. The committee consists of Messrs. Burrell, Hawkins, Williams, Dunne and Dow.

On motion, the secretary-treasurer was authorized to have the proceedings and the constitution and laws printed and issued to the various unions.

The secretary-treasurer was also authorized to have a suitable seal designed for the use of the International Printing Pressmen's Union. It was also voted that the designing of charters and other forms be left in his hands.

The question of where the next convention should be held was then discussed at length, and after Washington and Chicago, Cleveland and St. Louis were proposed, it was finally decided that Boston be the place, and the first Tuesday of September, 1890, be the time of holding the convention.

Mr. Gelson announced the receipt of an invitation from R. Hoe & Co. to visit the works of that firm, and, on motion, the invitation was accepted.

At 4:30 P.M. the convention adjourned to meet the following day at 11 A.M.

THURSDAY'S SESSION.

The convention assembled promptly at 11 A.M., President Mahoney in the chair.

Mr. Gelson was appointed secretary pro tem.

The following telegram was presented:

T. J. Hawkins: LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 9, 1889.
Louisville No. 28 sends greeting to the new International Printing Pressmen's Union, and indorses it unqualifiedly.

CHAS. F. TAYLOR, President.

The executive officers were ordered to devise a uniform method of procedure in regard to unions severing their connection with the International Typographical Union and making application to the International Printing Pressmen's Union for a charter.

A resolution "That we indorse THE INLAND PRINTER as the trade journal for the International Printing Pressmen's Union, and that we recommend it to the pressmen of North America," was unanimously carried.

On motion, the thanks of the convention were tendered to the temporary officers, to the reception committee and to the officers and members of the Adams and Cylinder Press Printers' Association, and of Empire City Pressmen's Union, No. 34.

No further business appearing, the president declared the convention adjourned without day.

CONVENTION NOTES.

The delegates were delighted with their reception in New York.

W. W. P. Dow, of Boston, measured more around the waist than any two delegates present.

Benjamin Thompson makes a presiding officer that it is hard to beat. As he says, "There is very little poetry" about him, but his friends say that he is "top of the heap" where common sense and sound judgment are required.

Delegate Dunne, of Washington, was the most flowery speaker of the convention.

Williams, of Toronto, knows what he wants and "gets there" always.

President Mahoney has made an excellent impression on the New York pressmen.

F. S. Burrell, while in delicate health, was one of the ablest as he was one of the soundest debaters on the floor of the convention.

Every one enjoyed the companionship of Delegate Miller, of Philadelphia. If No. 4 has many members as well equipped with brains and the knowledge of how to use them, she is to be envied.

Still W. W. P. Dow says "the Boston *Globe* has the largest circulation in New England."

Delegate O'Connor gave universal satisfaction as temporary secretary.

Hayes, of Albany, made everyone at home with him at once by the charm of his affable manner. Hope to see him at Boston in 1890.

The delegates spent a couple of hours both pleasantly and profitably in the shops of R. Hoe & Co., under the guidance of Mr. Taylor, who excelled himself in making their visit an interesting one.

At the reunion of the Adams and Cylinder Press Association, T. J. Hawkins presiding, several hours were pleasantly passed listening to speeches from the delegates, also from Benjamin Thompson, ex-President Frank Ball, William J. Kelly, of the Association, from George McCaddin, master workman of the Franklin Association of Pressmen and Feeders, and M. J. O'Brien, president of Newspaper Printers' Union No. 1. It was the general opinion that a very pleasant evening had been spent.

Wednesday evening the members of the convention sat down to a banquet at the Hotel l'Europe, and between attending to the wants of the inner man and social converse managed to enjoy themselves until the time came to adjourn to the Academy of Music to see "The Old Homestead," to which the reception committee invited them. It is safe to say all enjoyed Denman Thompson's inimitable production.

After the convention adjourned on Thursday they were taken to inspect the De Vinne Press. They were favorably impressed with the arrangement of that establishment, and enjoyed their visit fully as much as any of the other pleasures they had participated in.

The full title of the new organization is "The International Printing Pressmen's Union of North America," and the addresses of its executive officers are—President, T. F. Mahoney, 171 Devonshire street, Boston, Massachusetts; first vice-president, J. W. Williams, 48 Beverly street, Toronto, Canada; second vice-president, Charles F. Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky; secretary-treasurer, T. J. Hawkins, 535 E. Eighty-second street, New York.

Provision has been made for a partial adoption of the mileage system, in order to encourage unions to send delegates to the International Printing Pressmen's Union conventions. Twenty per cent of the gross receipts from all sources is to be paid to all delegates attending conventions, and is to be distributed proportionately to the distance from their homes to the place of convention by the most direct route.

Forty per cent of gross receipts will constitute a defense fund, and forty per cent will go to defray the general expenses of the International Printing Pressmen's Union.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ON THE FORMATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION OF NORTH AMERICA.

BY W. G. DUNNE.

How grand are the ties that will bind men together,
When shoulder to shoulder they master a cause,
They hail the true sunlight that brightens their pathway,
And, led on by truthfulness, formulate laws.

The Press, for advancement of mankind, their motto,
That great iron thing, though inanimate quite,
When ruled by the men who have made it a study,
Will furnish to millions what genius will write.

What artists may cut, or compositors set,
Little more than a blur would appear for new dress,
Were it not for the care of the artistic touch
Of him who guards all when he handles the press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 13, 1889.

EVOLUTION OF THE COMPOSING-STICK.

Like the printing-press, the composing-stick was of rude origin, and it was many years after the first use of movable type that it began to assume its present compact and satisfactory form, neatly fashioned of iron with its steel composing-rule and adjustable screw and knee, so that a single tool can be adapted to any length of line.

It is not at all certain that the first makers of printed books had any composing-sticks. In fact, the bad spacing and ragged endings would lead one to conclude that some of the old printers lifted the type out of the case and set it directly in rude wooden chases, in which it was wedged into position by wooden wedges, and consequently pushed out of alignment.

Even as late as 1550, a full century after the first work of the Mainz printers, the rude wooden composing-stock was still in use, and that, too, in no less famous establishment than the Plantin printing-house. Although Christopher Plantin was called the "King of Printers," a title which his Royal Polyglot Bible gained for him, and although he spent vast sums of money in improving his type faces, yet it never seemed to have occurred to him to substitute a metal stick for the wooden one.

Not until December, 1796, did the first metal (iron) composing-stick make its appearance, it being the invention of a French compositor, Hubert Rey, a resident of the city of Lyons.

It was a vast improvement on the old stick, which consisted of a strip of wood with side and end of the same material, the whole being merely nailed together. As may be imagined, it only held a few lines, and each measure called for a new stick.

Rey's stick served to increase greatly not only the amount of work done by each compositor, but also to improve its quality. Not being a mechanic himself, Rey explained his invention to a locksmith in his native city, and the long-needed tool made its appearance on December 5, 1796.—*Printing Times*.

A DOG THAT PRINTS A PAPER.

Printing presses are usually run in this country by steam power, by water power, electric motors and by main strength and awkwardness: but the machine that grinds out the Plain City *Dealer* is run by dog power. A large wheel about ten feet in diameter and about two feet in width is connected with the drive wheel of the press by means of a belt. Cleats are placed about a foot apart on the inside of the wheel, where "Joe," the journalistic dog, walks his weary round and thus causes the wheel to revolve. Joe has run the press for about five years, and has faithfully earned his hash every week. It is now about time for him to die and go where good dogs always go, and the proprietor of the *Dealer* is casting around for another canine. Part of Joe is shepherd and the rest is common, everyday dog.—*Columbus (Ohio) Post*.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. B. W., Jackson, California: It is utterly impossible to answer your questions categorically. The services you claim to render would under certain circumstances prove invaluable. Would say that from \$20 to \$25 per week would in this locality be considered a fair remuneration. Our advice would be, however, if you are not satisfied with your present position to look elsewhere for employment.

J. B., Saginaw, Michigan: Can you give me any information regarding the Star Engraving plate process?

Answer.—The Star Engraving plate consists of a dark steel plate covered with a white composition. By means of tools made for the purpose, lines are drawn through the composition, exposing the black background, and showing the drawing exactly as it will print. All further particulars can be obtained by addressing Carl Schraubstadter, Jr., 303 and 305 North Third street.

S. J., Indianapolis, Indiana: Will you tell me if there are any works published on punctuation, and who they are published by?

Answer.—The best work of the kind with which we are acquainted is that published by John Wilson & Son, Cambridge, Massachusetts; price, \$1.50. There are also "Bigelow's Handbook of Punctuation," published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, and "Pens and Types," by Benjamin Drew, also published by Lee & Shepard.

A. P. F., Morenci, Michigan: It quite frequently occurs that the country printer is obliged to print labels, or some similar job, on gummed paper. I, and doubtless many other printers, have experienced much difficulty and annoyance in handling this kind of paper, it being utterly impossible to make it lie flat. Is there any way to keep it from thus "curling"? If so, I would be pleased to learn the remedy through the columns of your valuable journal.

Answer.—If gummed labels are exposed to heat they will curl; if they are kept in a damp place they will stick. One of the best methods to keep them straight is to keep them tied up between stiff boards and lay them in a cool place.

J. P. M., Montreal: Will you please state what sizing is used to put on photograph mounts and cards before applying gold-leaf, so as to make the metal stick, and, also, in a manner that the size will not discolor the cards. Will isinglass or albumen do the work?

Answer.—Albumen as suggested is a fairly good medium but is not a quick drier. Gum arabic incorporated with the color is the best, the photograph being given a preliminary treatment in a wash of ox gall. When the sizing is put on it should be put over a coat of white glue, to prevent any oil or turpentine soaking through.

G. F. D., New York, asks: Will you tell me, through THE INLAND PRINTER, how to transfer to a block an impression of a form, for which a tint block is to be used, so as to secure an accurate register when cut?

Answer.—We have replied to this query before. Take a clean, full-colored (or inked) impression of the form or cut on heavy supersized and calendered paper, and while the impression thus taken is still green (or fresh) place it inverted, printed side, on the face of the block, fastening the paper to the block on the corners or other unimportant places, with a little paste or beeswax, and subject it to a strong impression on the press. Raise the corner of paper from the block to see that the impression is clear and full. If it is weak or indistinct in places, rub the back of the paper over the indistinct parts with an ivory folder, and you will obtain a clear transfer in reverse on the face of the block. Do not pumice or whiten block. The transfer should be made on the same press on which the impression is made. A flat-bed press, like the Washington, is the best. Now engrave the tint or color block, leaving it full, so the lines will lap a little.

R. A. M., Williamston, Michigan: I wish to ask you if there is a book of instructions published relating to or giving hints upon drawing or engraving upon wood? If so, where could I

procure it? Also, do you know where there is a school for drawing and engraving?

Answer.—There are three small manuals on engraving on wood published, namely: "Gilks' Handbook," "Fuller's Instructions in Engraving on Wood," and "Emerson's Practical Instructor." These works also treat somewhat lightly on the manner of drawing on wood. All of them are kept in stock by Baker & Co., engravers on wood, southwest corner of Madison and Clark streets; price, 50 cents each. The only school for drawing and engraving that we know of is that of the Cooper Institute, New York. Drawing is taught at the Art School in Chicago. These two branches of art are, however, entirely distinct and separate. A student naturally learns something of drawing in following engraving, but does not learn much of engraving in learning drawing. Mr. Fallis, of this city, a regular contributor to THE INLAND PRINTER, gives lessons in engraving to any who may apply.

L. B. C., Logansport, Indiana: 1. How much per cent in value from net price does job and body type deteriorate after being in constant use for about four years, ordinary care having been taken of same during the time?

2. The same question as to an eighth-medium Liberty job press, in fair condition four years ago, and in constant use ever since?

3. Taking 325 pounds of body type as a basis of calculation, what, in your opinion, would be the shrinkage on same (by reason of wastage and other causes) after four years' constant use, good care having been taken of same during the time?

4. Is it not almost impossible to keep type intact, after being in constant use for four years, no matter how careful one may be in handling same?

Answer.—Like many other questions propounded, it is almost impossible to give a definite or satisfactory reply to those of our correspondent. In some offices fonts used for four years would be comparatively worthless, while in others they would be with care and attention in fairly good condition. Taking their wear and tear in the aggregate, however, in the average country office, we should say their value would depreciate in the time mentioned from fifty to seventy-five per cent. With regard to the shrinkage, deterioration of a font of body type during the same period, we should say its depreciation would amount to at least fifty per cent. To the last inquiry we unhesitatingly say yes.

OBITUARY.

Arthur A. Scott, the popular representative of the Queen City Printing Ink Company, died Sunday, October 27, at 4:30 A.M., at the home of his brother-in-law, Mr. E. F. Rychen, on Price Hill, a suburb of Cincinnati. He was in his thirtieth year, and in this case it can be truthfully said, "That it is the good that die young." He was a young man with a bright future before him, having in the course of a few years by close attention to business, as well as by a pleasing and affable disposition, secured the intimate friendship of a great number of people throughout the country. Kind and gentle as a woman, no one could be found that would say aught against "Scotty" (as he was best known by his intimate friends). He was a victim of that dread disease, consumption, and although his illness extended over a period of nearly a year, the Christian-like fortitude with which it was borne was a fit beginning to the sweet, peaceful manner with which he met death, he seeming to go off into a quiet sleep, and which must have been a great consolation to his kind and indulgent family, who, more than any others, feel the effect of his loss. He was unmarried, and for a number of years had lived with Mr. Rychen. His remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of friends, and we, with them, may drop a silent tear to his memory.

INK and rust stains are removed easily by a solution containing ten parts each of tartaric acid, alum, and distilled water. The solution has the trade name of "encrivoir."—Phirm Zag.

CHICAGO NOTES.

MR. H. O. SHEPARD, president of the Inland Printer Company, has been elected third vice-president of the La Salle Club of this city.

THE Chicago branch of Farmer, Little & Co. has just issued a specimen book of selected type faces, which will be found a very valuable acquisition to any printing office.

Blazes, the firemen's organ, published at 54 La Salle street, and edited by E. A. Taft, is a lively little paper, well illustrated, and full of anecdotes and news notes of the department.

H. B. BROOKS, of Carter, Rice & Co., has gone on his regular eastern trip to headquarters, and will return about December 1, loaded for bear, from which we are promised the finest steak, when caught.

AT the annual meeting of the St. Andrews Society, held at the Sherman House, on Thursday evening, November 7, A. C. Cameron, editor of THE INLAND PRINTER, was elected president for the ensuing year.

MR. A. T. BROWER, treasurer and manager of the Union Typefoundry, Chicago, has received from the patent office a patent on the Brower quoin. This is one of the best quoins in the market, and printers cannot do better than give it a trial.

THE Chicago Typographical Union, by a decided vote, recently determined to keep the monthly dues at the present rates of 75 cents per month, and to abolish the 25 cents rebate system allowed to all attendants at the meetings, which has been in vogue some time past. A sensible conclusion.

THE *Brickmaker* is the name of a thirty-four page semi-monthly, published in Chicago, by Charles T. Davis & Co., devoted, as its name implies, to the interests of brick manufacturers. It is edited with marked ability, and is as full of practical information as an egg is full of meat. We wish it abundant success.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the Chicago Printing Trades Directory, published by Messrs. Fyle & Boss, 128-130 Clark street. It is an indispensable to every wide-awake printer; is carefully compiled, and contains a mass of information which can be obtained from no other source. Price 25 cents.

THE Old-Time Printers' Association, of this city, has adopted a beautiful badge in blue and gold, surmounted with a solid silver composing stick, as the emblem of the organization. It is the intention to celebrate Franklin's birthday with a banquet, notice of which will be given hereafter. The association is now in a very prosperous condition. Mr. John Anderson is president and A. C. Cameron secretary-treasurer.

A DRUMMER for a New York publishing house, it is reported, recently made the statement that Chicago publishers are compelled to send east to get their best books printed. This is what we would call a huge joke, but then New York agents are celebrated for their jokes. There is as good presswork turned out in Chicago as is or can be turned out in the United States, and nobody but a knave or ignoramus would make a statement to the contrary.

IN order to assist in bringing about uniformity in nomenclature, the Chicago Stenographers' Association, at its last meeting, adopted the following resolutions, and ordered that copies of them be sent to all similar associations with a request that they adopt them:

Resolved, That this association will use in its records, and recommends for general use, the word stenographer as the best title for a writer of shorthand; also as verbs, to stenograph, stenographing, stenographed.

Resolved, That this association will use in its records, and recommends for general use, the word typewrist as the best title for an operator of a writing machine; also as verbs, to typewrite, typewriting and typewritten.

THE affairs of Belford, Clarke & Company, the well-known publishers, who failed some time ago, were taken out of the hands of the receiver on Saturday, November 2, and the litigation was dismissed out of court. Thomas C. Hammond was allowed \$3,130 for his services as receiver and was directed to reconvey to the firm the property to which he was given title for receivership purposes. The creditors of the publishing house have all been

settled with and the business of the firm has been resumed by the Belford, Clarke Company at the old stand.

THE September issue of the *Paper and Printing Trades Journal*, of London, England, contains the following: "A good deal of discussion is going on in American trade journals as to the location of the proposed World's Fair or International Exhibition, which is to take place in 1892. The date is fixed in order to commemorate the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, and the proposal seems to meet with general support, so that the exhibition may be accepted, we are told, as a settled fact. It is yet to be determined which city shall obtain the coveted prize of being the site chosen for it. The choice seems to lie between New York and Chicago, and the journals of the respective cities are vehemently urging their rival claims to preference. We find accordingly that the *American Bookmaker*, Mr. Howard Lockwood's admirable journal, published in New York, considers that that city is the only possible place at which such an exhibition could be successfully held, while a no less excellent contemporary, THE INLAND PRINTER, of Chicago, advocates as strongly the claims of the western city. The latter comes to Englishmen with somewhat of an air of novelty, as, in regard to printing and the allied interests, we have been accustomed to regard New York as the unquestioned metropolis of the United States. It appears, nevertheless, that geographically, Chicago presents greater advantages, and is 'destined to be the typical city of the American continent.' Her citizens aim at being representatives of the enterprise both of the Old and the New Worlds, and certainly their progress during the last score of years is phenomenal and unrivalled."

TRADE NEWS.

MULLENEAU, JR. & JONES, printers, Des Moines, Iowa, have dissolved partnership.

HAMONTREE & BARTON, printers, Springfield, Missouri, have dissolved partnership.

C. A. PINCKHAM & Co., printers, Boston, Massachusetts, have been succeeded by C. A. Pinckham.

THE Bigelow Printing Company, Providence, Rhode Island, has been succeeded by George A. Wilson & Co.

E. F. GROENE, of Cincinnati, has in view the establishment of a printing and bookbinding business at Fort Worth, Texas.

THE J. W. Burson Company has been incorporated to do a stationery and printing business at Galveston, Texas.

THE Electrine Manufacturing Company, of St. Paul, have just filled a second order for sixty dozen of inkoleum from Fried. Krebs, Frankfort, Germany.

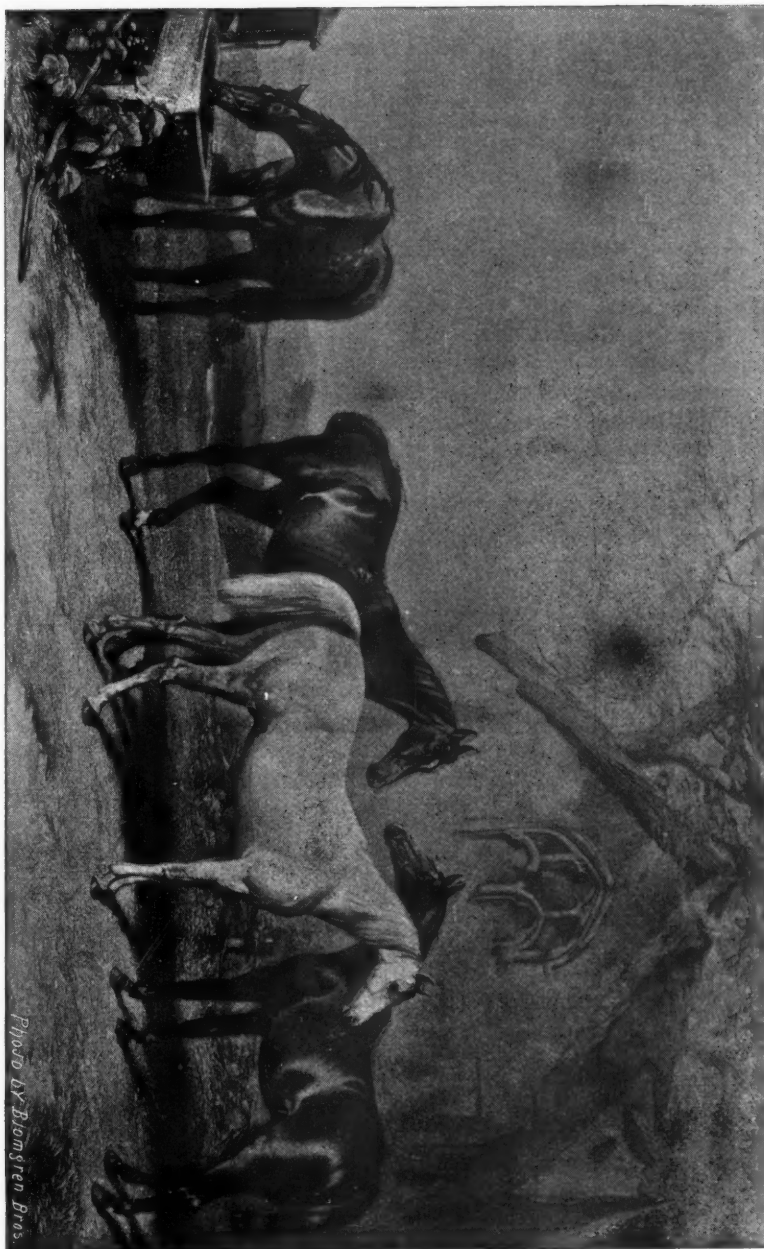
THE Capital City Publishing Company, of Madison, Wisconsin, sold out, October 30, to Tracy, Gibbs & Co., who will enlarge the plant and make a specialty of general jobwork.

THE contract for all stationery and paper (except book and print) for the State of Michigan was secured by Ihling Brothers & Everard, of Kalamazoo, for two years, beginning January 1, 1890.

McPIKE & Co., proprietors of the *Times*, Altoona, Pennsylvania, have contracted for the erection of a five-story printing and publishing house. The work has commenced and the building will be completed this year.

GEORGE B. WILBUR has been appointed receiver of the firm of Painter & Co. by the Superior Court of San Francisco, in a suit in which the members of the firm are litigating as to their respective interests. The business will be conducted as usual at 510 Clay street.

GOLDEN DAYS, a weekly for boys and girls, published by James Elverson, Philadelphia, is printed, folded and covered by the Scott web press at one operation. THE INLAND PRINTER acknowledges receipt of the issue of September 21, which shows that good work on cuts as well as printed matter can be executed on the web machine.



FOUR BEAUTIES.

Reproduction in half-tone engraving from a crayon drawing, by Blomgren Bros. & Co.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

UP to September 10, the Childs-Drexel fund amounted to \$22,960.90.

THE Reading (Pa.) Typographical Union has won a decided victory on the plate question.

"STRING pasters" are now employed in St. Louis, the compensation being four lines off each string.

EDWARD L. JORDAN has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

THE Little Rock *Gazette*, *Democrat* and Woodruff offices are non-union, and the *Press* and *Register* offices are employing union printers.

THE oldest active printer in Connecticut is William D. Manning, of Norwich. He recently celebrated his seventieth birthday. He is still a skillful workman.

THE heirs of a union printer in Philadelphia will hereafter receive \$100 instead of \$75, as heretofore, the amount having been increased at the last stated meeting.

BROOKLYN Typographical Union, No. 98, was awarded the first prize, a silk banner, offered to the organization turning out the largest percentage of its members on Labor Day.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, financial secretary of (Detroit) No. 18 has been promoted. He is now night foreman of the *Tribune*, vice Ed Krnich, who is now telegraph editor. Compliments well deserved.

JAMES P. MURTAGH, a prominent member of No. 18, who served as a member of the House of Representatives of Michigan last winter, has been elected a member of the Board of Aldermen of Detroit.

THE elk's head published in the present issue, the work of Mr. Fred B. Crewe, of New York, with the exception of the nose and eyes, is made entirely of brass twelve to pica rule, over seventy feet being used in its composition.

JAMES LEONARD, a compositor on the *Times-Democrat*, of New Orleans, lately, in seven days of seven and one-half hours each, set and distributed 102,800 ems. He worked regular copy and his proof contained comparatively few errors.—*American Press*.

THE printing house and bindery of Peter H. Tiernan and the A. N. Kellogg auxiliary publishing house, of Kansas City, were burned to the ground at 11 o'clock Saturday evening, November 9. Loss, \$80,000; partially insured. Mr. Tiernan owned the building, which was a four-story and basement.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Samuel Haldeman, of Washington, D. C., who died at his residence in that city on Thursday, October 30. Mr. Haldeman had a host of friends, and was an ex-president of the International Typographical Union. He had been an invalid for some time.

THE monument in honor of Thomas A. Armstrong, formerly editor of the Pittsburgh *Labor Tribune*, will be located in City Park, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and dedicated next Thanksgiving Day, November 28. There will be a grand parade and a grand requiem concert. The cost of the monument, \$3,500, was raised by voluntary contributions from labor unions.

AMONG recent decisions of President Plank is the following: "Several appeals have been received from persons who were never members and have been rejected by local unions, they being under the impression that such rejections can be set aside by the International Typographical Union officers and the applicants admitted to membership in the union. Such correspondents have been referred to the local unions, with the information that those bodies are the judges of the qualifications of applicants for admission."

ON October 10, the foundation stone of the future home of the New York *World* was laid by Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., a little chap four years old, in presence of a notable gathering. Mr. Pulitzer was abroad, but sent over a few remarks by cable. Speeches were delivered by Governor Hill, Chauncey M. Depew and Colonel Cockerell. The Pulitzer Building, as the structure will be called, is to be the largest newspaper building in the world. Its nearest

newspaper neighbor will be the New York *Sun*, which will be separated from it by only the narrow width of Frankfort street.

FOREIGN.

THE latest trade reports from Australia are as follows: Brisbane: Everything remains exceedingly dull. Sydney: About thirty men out of employment. Adelaide: Still a large number of unemployed. Melbourne: Still bad. Wellington: Pretty fair, but not very promising in other parts of New Zealand.

THE Coöperative Job Printing Company, limited, has been started in Brisbane, and promises to be a success. The capital is £10,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each. A plant has been secured, and work was commenced at the beginning of May. There are at present seven men employed.

IT is said that emboldened by the previous amalgamation of the various printing firms under the name of the Hansard Printing and Publishing Union (limited), and the more recent Printing and Publishing Alliance (limited), about forty firms are about to amalgamate into one company, with a capital of £1,500,000, and have taken the Albert Palace, Battersea, near London, as their offices and works.

THE current report of the Manchester Technical School states that the letterpress and lithographic printing classes have been attended by eighty-four students, fifty-eight of whom studied in the letterpress department, and the other twenty-six in the lithographic class, during the past season.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, is to have a new 2-cent morning daily.

LYNN, Massachusetts, is to have a new daily newspaper.

THE *Advance and Labor Leaf*, of Detroit, has suspended publication.

THE *National Review* is a new publication at Nashville, Tennessee.

POTTSVILLE, Pennsylvania, has a new eight-page Sunday paper, the *Star*.

THE Joliet (Ill.) *Democrat*, and the *Daily Republican*, Elgin, have suspended.

THE *Daily News* of Philadelphia, an afternoon paper, has been sold for \$35,000.

THE *Daily Leader* has recently issued its first number at Elizabeth, New Jersey.

THE *Sunday Chronicle* will be published by Hal Moore at Atlanta, Georgia.

THE *Reporter*, with E. B. Brewer as editor, has been started at Valparaiso, Indiana.

THE oldest editor in North Carolina is Mr. Burner, of the *Salisbury Watchman*.

THE first number of the *Sanilac County Republican*, Michigan, has made its appearance.

AT the recent fire in Grand Haven, Michigan, every editor in the city was burned out.

Printing is a new sixteen-page bi-monthly, issued by Tatum & Bowen, San Francisco.

THE *Evening Post*, of Louisville, Kentucky, has been purchased by a syndicate for \$60,000.

THE *Sourhautag*, the only Armenian newspaper published in this country, has appeared.

M. T. WOODRUFF has gone from the Michigan *State Democrat* to edit the *Sentinel*, Ypsilanti.

MRS. CROLY (Jennie June) is preparing to start a new paper, to be called the *Woman's Century*.

Pointers is the name of a neatly printed, eight-page monthly circular, issued by Averill, Carpenter & Co., St. Paul, agents for Benton's self-spacing type and dealers in printers' supplies. It is

edited by Herbert L. Baker, a writer well known to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE *Evening Globe*, a new daily, five-column folio, has recently been started at Lincoln, Nebraska.

THE Taunton (Mass.) *Gazette* has been increased in size by the addition of eight columns of matter.

THE *New South*, is a four-column, four-page monthly, recently established at Garden City, Mississippi.

THE Minneapolis Times Newspaper Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota, has filed articles of incorporation.

D. J. BAILEY, of New London, Connecticut, is about to start a penny paper, a democratic daily, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

THE *Daily Live Stock Journal* is the title of a new Indianapolis paper. James B. Wilson and W. H. Ogan are the publishers.

D. C. WACHS, Grand Haven, Michigan, has started the publication of a weekly paper, which he has named the *Weekly Express*.

THE St. Johns *News* and Colonel Sanford's *State Democrat*, of Lansing, Michigan, are the newest additions to the newspaper ranks of the state.

MR. GEORGE BARNES, well-known in educational circles, has purchased the Livingston (Mich.) County *Republican*, paying \$6,000 therefor.

THE Florence (S. C.) *Times* has been enlarged to sixteen pages, six columns to the page, and is now the largest paper in South Carolina.

THE San Francisco *Chronicle* is erecting a new eight-story building, the foundation of which is said to be the most massive in that city.

THE daily and weekly *Reporter*, of Logansport, Indiana, is a recently established afternoon paper. I. E. Sutton is its editor and proprietor.

W. D. KYLE has sold out his interest in the Opelika (Ala.) semi-weekly *Democrat* to Messrs. McClellan & Guerry, who will conduct it in future.

THE Louisville *Evening Post* has been purchased from Mr. Du Pont by a syndicate of Louisville capitalists. W. M. Finley will continue to be editor.

THE Framingham *Tribune*, published at South Framingham, Massachusetts, has entered on its seventh volume. It is an honor to the locality in which it is published.

WE acknowledge the receipt of No. 3, Volume 1, of the *Western Printer*, published in Omaha by the Great Western Typefoundry. It is a very neatly gotten up periodical.

A VERY pretty little evening daily has been started by Hunter & Seacrest, at Lincoln, Nebraska, under the title of the Lincoln *Globe*. It is an experiment with a penny paper.

THE *Author's Gazette*, a new monthly magazine, which will publish any article that may be contributed to it, regardless of merit, will soon make its appearance in New York City.

THE *Trades Ledger* is the name of a neatly printed and interesting seven-column weekly, published at Columbus, Ohio, devoted, as its name implies, to the special interests of the industrial classes.

JOHN J. JENNINGS, late managing editor of the *Post-Dispatch*, St. Louis, is now on the editorial staff of the New York *World*. The staff of the *Post-Dispatch* presented him with a solid silver tea-service on his leaving.

ST. NICHOLAS is to be enlarged, beginning with the new volume, which opens with November, and a new and clearer type will be adopted. Serial stories by four well-known American authors will be given during the coming year.

THE Taos Valley *Herald*, published at Taos, New Mexico, is a literary as well as a mechanical curiosity. We can make many allowances for shortcomings, but the manner in which its advertisements are set up admits of no apology.

Pike's Peak Herald, a handsomely printed and ably edited four-column, eight-page weekly, is one of the most attractive publications which reaches our desk. It is a family and society journal,

and especially devoted to the interests of Colorado Springs and vicinity.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the *American Amateur Photographer*, an illustrated monthly, devoted to amateur photography in all its phases and developments. It is published by W. H. Burbank, at Brunswick, Maine. Price \$1.50 per annum.

UNDER the enterprising business management of Mr. W. H. Griffith, the Denver *Times* has in the first nine months of 1889 increased its circulation 1,377,096 over and above what it was for the first nine months in 1888. The *Times* is becoming a power in the West.

CHEERFUL news for newspaper proprietors comes from Ohio. A paper in that state recently brought suit against forty-three men who would not pay their subscription, and obtained judgment for the full amount in each case. Twenty-eight at once prevented attachment by making affidavit that they owned no more than the law allowed. Under the decision of the Supreme Court they were arrested for petit larceny, and bound over in the sum of \$300 each. Six of these did not give bond, and went to jail. This is the result of the working of the new postal law, which makes it larceny to take a paper and refuse to pay for it.—*Western Journalist*.

PRESS ASSOCIATION NOTES.

THE North Dakota editors will hold their next annual meeting at Devil's Lake, July 16, 1890.

THE next session of the Southern Indiana Press Association will be held at Washington, Indiana, the second week in May, 1890.

A NEW press association has been formed in the thirty-second congressional district of New York, comprising the counties of Alleghany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua. L. McKenstry, of the Fredonia *Censor*, is president, and H. D. Sibley, of the Olean *Democrat*, is secretary.

THE following communication explains itself:

MORRIS, Ill., November 12, 1889.

At last we are enabled to announce that arrangements for the proposed excursion of the Illinois Press Association to the City of Mexico are so far perfected as to make sure the trip on or about December 1, next. The probable maximum cost per capita of the excursion, from St. Louis to the City of Mexico and return, not exceeding an absence of two weeks time—ample time in which to make the trip—will be \$45. A meeting of the Excursion Committee will be held in St. Louis on Saturday of this week. A detailed statement of particulars will be sent out immediately after this meeting. Consider the matter carefully, and on receipt of circular, be prepared to make immediate response of your intention regarding the trip. I have been at work ever since last July in the endeavor to bring about what has but this day been accomplished. There ought not to be less than seventy-five people go on this excursion.

E. B. FLETCHER, Secretary.

THE annual convention of the Central States Intercollegiate Press Association was held in Philadelphia, Saturday, November 2. A number of delegates were present. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of the annexed: President, Josiah H. Penniman; vice-president, R. W. Illingworth; secretary and treasurer, J. S. Van Cleve; executive committee, W. C. Sprout (chairman), D. M. Jones, E. M. Angell, J. M. Walker, and the president *ex-officio*. The newly-elected president and secretary having taken charge of the proceedings, papers were read on a variety of interesting subjects, which were well received by the delegates. After the reading of the papers there was a thorough discussion of the problem of co-education, the subject having been brought up in connection with a mention of the late action of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania in voting to admit women to the university. The convention then adjourned for a time and partook of a banquet, which had been decided upon at the last convention. Several interesting questions were considered on reassembling, and it was finally decided to hold hereafter two conventions every year, one on the first Saturday of October, and the other the first Saturday in March. After a general discussion of the best method of promoting the welfare and usefulness of the association, the convention adjourned until next March.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

ONE cubic foot of anthracite coal weighs about 53 pounds.

ONE cubic foot of bituminous coal weighs about 47 to 50 pounds.

TWENTY-EIGHT bushels or 43.56 cubic feet of coal equals one ton.

ONE ton of coal is equivalent to two cords of wood for steam purposes.

THE University of Pennsylvania has added to its courses a school of journalism.

A THREE-LINE advertisement, repeated 405 times, recently appeared in the *London Times*.

THE large paper mill at Watertown, Nebraska, furnishes employment to two hundred hands.

TO FIND capacity of a cylindrical vessel in gallons, multiply the area in inches by the height in inches, and divide product by 231.

A COAT of varnish can be printed over a sheet in the same manner as ink. Use gloss varnish and a block instead of ink and type.

OXALIC acid dissolved in salt water, say $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce to the pint, is one of the best known means for cleaning and brightening brasswork.

ROLLERS upon which copying ink has been used should be washed with cold water only. Any of the various washes, such as lye and benzine, will set the ink.

CALCINED magnesia rubbed on a job will allow of bronze being printed over a color without adhering to it, but the color should be as dry as possible before applying the magnesia.

Punch narrowly escaped never knowing F. C. Burnand, its present editor. In early life he intended to become a Roman Catholic priest, and was even admitted to tonsure and minor orders.

PAPER or pasteboard may be rendered waterproof as follows: Mix four parts of slacked lime with three parts of skimmed milk and add a little alum; then give the material two successive coatings of the mixture with a brush, and let it dry.

CLOTH binding was introduced in 1825. At first cloth covers had printed labels, but it was soon discovered that cloth could be stamped with gold very beautifully. Lord Byron's works (the edition in seventeen volumes) were the first cloth-bound books to which gold lettering was applied.

OUR esteemed correspondent and contributor, Thomas Elliott, of London, Ontario, received the first prize for wood engraving, and the second prize in water colors, sepia and pencil drawings, four in all, at the provincial fair, recently held in London, a result of which he has every reason to feel proud.

TO MAKE a good, cheap and serviceable fountain division for working two colors at once, take a piece of ivory soap and cut as near the shape and size of the fountain as possible. Push down to the fountain roller, and friction will soon fashion the soap to hug the roller so nicely that all danger of the mixing of colors will be overcome.

NAPOLÉON MATTE and Charles Montminy, Quebec, Canada, have an invention for moistening and sealing envelopes. This invention covers a novel apparatus consisting of a bed plate, a pivoted cylindrical water reservoir, a pad and other special features, whereby stamps, gummed labels, and all forms of mail wrappers with gummed flaps may be moistened and sealed.

MR. L. GINOCCHIO, chemist and electrical expert, of New York, has just completed a machine which is to revolutionize newspaper pictorial art. The method is the same as that employed in autotelegraphy, reproduction of writing by wire, which has been known for the last ten years. The first step would be to take a photograph of the desired object, say a boat race or a battlefield, then to reproduce this with pen and ink on paper washed with a weak solution of chloride of calcium, which would make it a conductor, the insulator being the ink. The pictures transmitted are said to be faint, although sufficiently distinct for all practical purposes.

The transmission takes but a few seconds and the minutest detail of the original is reproduced with the fidelity of a photograph. The inventor is an Italian by birth and his father was of the household of the great Napoleon.

A MANUFACTURER of composing machines in France has proposed a trial competition between his own machines and those of English and foreign make which are now on exhibition in Paris. Ten hours is fixed as the period for the work to be done at each trial performance, and during that time the various processes of composition, justification and correction should be carried on, so as to give a fair and final result of the capabilities of each machine competing.

THE following is a method to make a paste which will keep: Dissolve a teaspoonful of alum in a quart of water. When cold stir in as much flour as will give it the consistency of thick cream, carefully beating up all the lumps. Stir in half a teaspoonful of powdered rosin. Pour on the mixture a teacup of boiling water, stirring it well. When it becomes thick pour in an earthen vessel. Cover and keep in a cool place. When needed for use, take a portion and soften it with warm water. It will last at least a year. If you wish to have a pleasant odor stir in a few drops of oil of wintergreen or cloves.

PAPER-TRADE ITEMS.

A MANILA paper mill is being built in Michigan.

A WOOD pulp mill and paper mill are to be put up at Glasgow, Virginia.

BENTON McMILLAN and D. L. Snodgrass are to build a pulp mill at Sparta, Tennessee.

THE Crown Paper Company will build a mill of twelve tons' daily capacity, at Oregon City, Oregon.

THE Standard Card and Paper Company has been incorporated at Montreal, Canada, with \$10,000 capital.

GEORGE WALTERS & SONS, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, have decided to build a paper mill at Brunswick, Georgia.

JACOB STERN, Austin, Texas, will, it is said, soon begin the erection of a mill for making straw wrapping.

THE Buena Vista (Virginia) Paper Manufacturing Company is the name of a new paper mill lately started there.

NEW YORK capitalists are to erect a \$250,000 plant for the manufacture of paper at Mammoth Springs, Arkansas.

THE Ontario Paper Company (not incorporated), dealer in wrapping paper and paper bags, Hamilton, Ontario, is advertising its business for sale.

THE Pratt & Whitney Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, is making several envelope machines for parties in England. They have a capacity of 90,000 envelopes per day.

ON all sides we hear the wail of the ground wood pulp men — an overproduction and too low prices. A cold winter and a tight freeze-up is their only hope. — *The Paper Mill*.

THE Berkshire Valley Paper Company, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, whose affairs are in insolvency, have begun business again under an arrangement with the assignee, and the goods are being sold for cash.

THE Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company, Mechanicville, New York, is said to be turning out thirty tons of fiber daily. The most of it is shipped to Wilkinson Brothers, of Birmingham, Connecticut, to be used in making paper for United States postal cards.

THE Keith Paper Company, of Turner's Falls, Massachusetts, have issued a fine sample book of the papers they manufacture, including the Keith ledger papers, Ravelstone extra superfine papers, and Westlock papers. It shows a fine line of goods, and is very tastefully gotten up.

THE California Paper Mills Company are about to erect a large mill near Portland, Oregon, to be used for the manufacture of

strawboard and straw paper exclusively. The principals of this company are now east selecting machinery, which, when completed, will cost about \$300,000. It will give employment to 150 men and will be in running order inside of two years from date.

TISSUE paper has many uses in domestic economy as well as in the arts and the industrial world. For instance, a medical gentleman informs us that the best covering for a poultice or mustard paste is tissue. Everybody knows of the utility of paper over jelly glasses, etc.—*The Paper Mill*.

THE Valley Paper Company has recently sent to Mexico 1,500 reams of linen paper to be made into postage stamps. It is expected that the 1,500 reams will produce about 75,000,000 of stamps. The company is also finishing several cases of linen bond paper, which will be sent to France.

THE Cumberland (Md.) Paper Mill Company, previously reported as to erect a paper mill, has increased its capital stock from \$80,000 to \$100,000. They have selected a site and will soon commence building. The capacity will be eight tons manila paper daily. C. A. Whedon, of New York City, is president.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street N.-W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 1, 1889.

- 412,014—Machine for printing and bronzing ribbons. T. H. Bowes, Milwaukee, Wis.
412,183—Printing and lithographing, etc. O. G. Holt, Louisville, Ky.
412,072—Color printing machine. W. and T. S. Conisbee, London, Eng.

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 8, 1889.

- 412,412—Printing press gripper. W. C. Paul, Olathe, Kan.
412,606 and 412,714—Typesetting machines. L. Dow, Boston, Mass.

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 15, 1889.

- 412,878—Chromatic printing machine. C. B. Cottrell, Westerly, R. I.
412,877—Printing machine cylinder. C. B. Cottrell, Westerly, R. I.
412,760—Printing, Producing from copy a plate or type for. F. X. Ritter, Milwaukee, Wis.

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 22, 1889.

- 413,166—Printers' quoin. A. T. H. Brower, Chicago, Ill.
413,522—Printers' rules, Machine for cutting and mitring. W. A. Kelsey and R. Atwater, Meriden, Conn.
413,176—Printing apparatus. C. H. Deane, Woodford, Ky.
413,491—Printing machine. J. Brooks, Plainfield, N. J.
413,468—Printing machine. S. Whitlock, Birmingham, Conn.

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 29, 1889.

- 413,843—Printers' rollers, Apparatus for making. L. K. Bingham, New York.
413,893—Printers' rollers, Apparatus for making. L. K. Bingham, New York.
413,894—Printers' rollers, Apparatus for making. L. K. Bingham, New York.
413,803—Paper and cutting holder. G. L. Kennedy, Chicago, Ill.
413,887—Printing press cutting attachment. A. R. Bartlau, Plainfield, N. J.
413,814—Printing press sheet-delivery apparatus. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.

SOME MORE VEGETABLE FIBERS.

In a recent letter to the *Manufacturers' Record* regarding vegetable fibers, Hon. Edwin Willits, assistant secretary of agriculture, wrote: "The 'ixtle' or 'istle' is a well-known fiber which grows in British Honduras. It belongs to the pineapple family, and is also known as wild pineapple and silk grass. The leaves are steeped in water by the natives, and, after beating with a wooden mallet, yield a strong fiber, in common use for cordage on the island of San Domingo. It is considered by some authorities a superior substitute for flax, and is used for cotton baling or bagging, wagon sheets, carpets, nets, hammocks, etc. A leading authority regards this fiber as probably more valuable than that of other tropical plants.

"Yucatan also produces the fiber known as sisal hemp, which, from its peculiarity of resisting the action of dampness for a greater length of time than hemp or similar fibers, makes it very desirable in the manufacture of tow-lines, ropes and the rigging of ships. It is said that very considerable tracts of land in our gulf states would be found suited for the production of this fiber."

Here then are two valuable plants for the South to investigate, to see whether they can be made to produce paying crops.

WOOD PULP.

Reader, I won't detain you long,
The subject of my serious song
Is wood pulp.

Oh! let my muse with rapture swell,
About the glories of the dell,
Where grow the beach, the ash, the el—
M, which makes wood pulp.

The leaves they grow upon the trees,
Until they're blown down by the breeze.
But then they cannot make of these
Wood pulp.

When men to write were first desirous,
They wrote on dried leaves of papyrus,
And not wood pulp.

Some others found that bark was better,
When they desired to write a letter.
Bark, not wood pulp.

Sages of old who wished to teach,
Stood up in hollow trees to preach.
That was wood pulp-it.

The Romans living near the Tiber,
In general called a book a *liber*,
'Twas made of skin, not woody fiber,
They knew not wood pulp.

The medievals made a caper,
Of grinding linen rags to paper,
And cotton rags were quite as good,
But those were merely other forms of wood
Pulp.

Science now plays some pretty pranks;
Some clever coons among the Yanks
Turned sawdust, chips and ends of planks
Into wood pulp.

Now you can have all wooden shreds,
Old wooden spoons, old wooden beds,
And even clumps of wooden heads
Made into wood pulp.

Yes! wooden heads ground up, be jabers,
And take 'em in as morning papers,
Made of wood pulp.

Paper-Makers' Circular.

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

"It required no little effort and perseverance on my part," writes a correspondent, "to gain an entrance to the imperial printing office of Austria, as my arrangements were such that I could not visit on the days when it is open to the public. I succeeded in gaining admission, however, and was courteously shown through the entire establishment by one of the officials, who spoke English quite well. There is a very large variety of work turned out in this place. First of all, the general printing for the government is done there. Then there are separate departments for photolithography, lithography, engraving and type-manufacturing. This does not embrace all the work covered, for there are departments for bookbinding, roller and ink making, and one especially devoted to printing from nature, a very simple and economical process. A plastic metal is used, having the appearance of lead, but it is much softer than ordinary sheet lead. On sheets of this metal are laid the leaves of trees or plants of any kind, grasses, pieces of lace, or any other like thin substances. On top of them is laid a sheet of hard metal. These sheets and the articles between them are run between two rollers under high pressure. The leaves are thus impressed upon the plastic metal, giving their outline and every fiber and thread. From this impression a cast is taken, and this cast serves the purpose of an engraved block in molding a plate for printing. The whole process is well termed printing from nature."

SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.



Designed and executed by Mr. FRED B. CREWE, *World* composing room, New York.

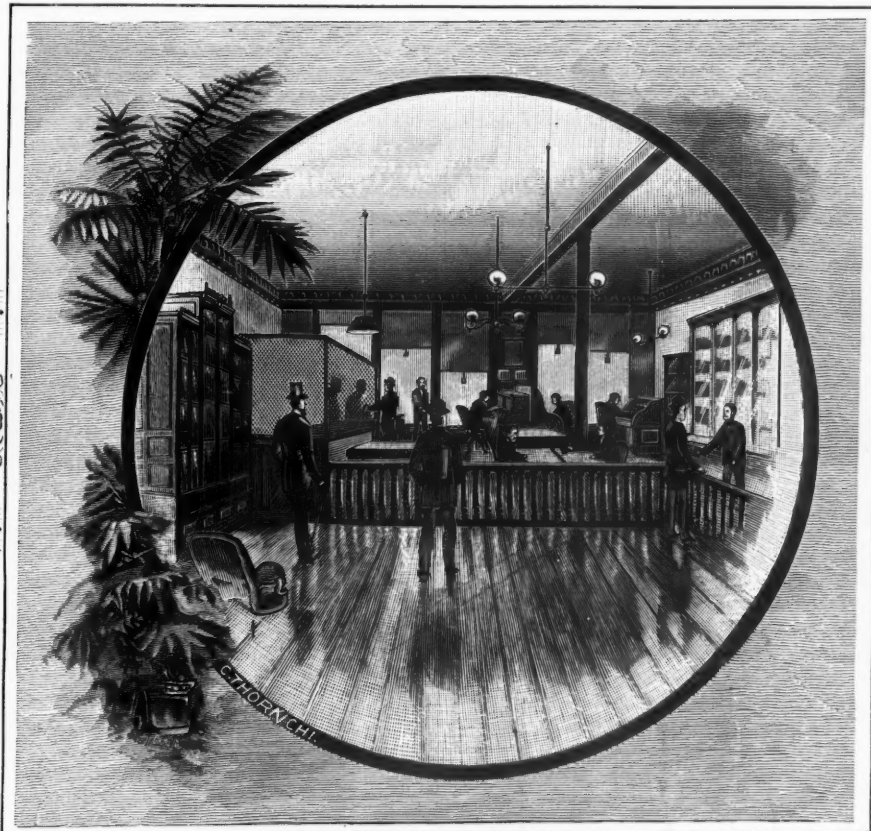
ESTABLISHED
OCTOBER, 1883.

The
INLAND **P**RINTER

PUBLISHED AT

183 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO,

• IS THE REPRESENTATIVE JOURNAL •



(COUNTING ROOM OF INLAND PRINTER.)

DEVOTED . TO . THE . INTERESTS . OF . THE . PRINTING . TRADE
OF THE WORLD.

Subscription Price, Two Dollars per Annum.

SINGLE COPIES, TWENTY CENTS.



CLUBS OF SIX AND OVER, \$1.50.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Albany, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening papers, 22 cents; job printers, per week, \$15; job printers, per week, \$15.

Altoona, Pa.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening papers, 22 cents; job printers, per week, \$13.50. There is little bookwork done here, and that is paid by the day, say from \$2 to \$2.50 per day.

Aspen, Colo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$24. The old original A. K. Cutting is here with a force of men. He has possession of the *Times* office, run by B. Clark Wheeler. The Knights of Labor or other organizations offer us no assistance in our fight, and we are helpless. This trouble with the *Times* has lasted two years now, with no weakening on either side.

Atchison, Kan.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Work has been duller the past summer than for a number of years. It is good now in job, book and show printing, and the outlook is fair for a good run all winter.

Augusta, Ga.—State of trade, poor; prospects, poorer; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Papers continue to be set in solid bourgeois, and morning paper bills average \$18, and often \$11 and \$12; seven hours' work on morning and six on afternoon papers.

Austin, Texas.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; bookwork, \$20 per week; job printers, per week, \$20. Subbing on morning papers good, with plenty of men for the demand.

Baltimore, Md.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.20. City is full of printers, and there is not enough work to give them employment. Subs make but two days a week. Would advise travelers to keep away.

Bangor, Me.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, 16½ cents; job printers, per week, \$9.50 to \$12. Bangor Union, at its last meeting, decided to surrender its charter; out of a membership of twenty-two would only have four at meetings, being the cause of such action. A new paper was started here, and several members of Boston Union worked on it who would not recognize Bangor Union, and would not deposit their cards. Such conduct was very encouraging to unionism.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. The election of officers occurs at the meeting of December 1, and a lively time is expected, there being a number of candidates for each office.

Bismarck, D. T.—State of trade, dull; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. More printers in town than ever before. A good place to keep away from until the legislature convenes, November 15.

Boston.—State of trade, very dull; printers, keep away; prospects, not very good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Under International Typographical Union law, state organizer and organizing committee are active in organizing the women; 400 female compositors in Boston, and on increase.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. There are no morning papers in Brooklyn. I am rather late with this first report, principally on account of business around election.

Burlington, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, flattering; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents, or \$14 per week; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$16. Tourists coming through pretty numerous, but do not tarry very long, going either toward Chicago or Omaha, Burlington being about half way between these two places.

Charleston, S. C.—State of trade, depressed; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$17. Printers coming south during the winter should leave Charleston out of their route. Too many subs now. *World* and *Sun* run non-union forces.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—State of trade, poor; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. Jobwork is very dull, and no bookwork. The territorial legislature meets in January. Newspaper work is not very good; all the papers retrenching.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—State of trade, fair, especially on bookwork; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 41 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. We have here the percentage system of collecting dues—1 per cent on the dollar, which is proving very satisfactory to a large portion of members.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good until December 24; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, \$15 per week for nine hours; job printers, per week, \$18 and \$20. The

state work has started and will run until December 24. Messrs. I. W. Woodrow & Co., and Charles A. Calvo, Jr., have the contract.

Columbus, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, brightening somewhat; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 33½ cents; bookwork, per week, \$14 (principally all bookwork done by week); job printers, per week, \$14. State political campaign for past month has brightened the trade to some extent. However, the outlook is not as bright as it should be at this time of year.

Dayton, Ohio.—State of trade, at present, good; prospects, better than usual; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. The outlook for a prosperous season is good. Book and job offices are anticipating a better run this fall than usual.

Denver, Colo.—State of trade, very quiet; prospects, poorer than for some time; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$20; nine hours. Denver is crowded to overflowing with printers, and it would be a favor to those who are here for those contemplating a change to skip Denver for a time.

Des Moines, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Work is good, but plenty of men to do it. Legislature will convene in January, and an additional force will be put on state work.

Dubuque, Iowa.—State of trade, poor; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 26½ cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14.

Duluth, Minn.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, all week-work; job printers, per week, \$17. Number of men in Duluth Union about forty-five, and not a non-union man working in town. There are a good number of subs here, but more going away than coming. Prospects for winter, fair, as Duluth is growing fast.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, \$13.50; job printers, per week, \$13.50. It is reported that the *Gazette* will shortly put in a job office.

Fort Worth, Tex.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, \$18 per week or 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Five job offices, twenty-four men; one weekly, three men; one morning paper, *Gazette*, eighteen cases and everything square except evening paper, which is open. Sufficient number of men at present.

Galveston, Tex.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 42 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. Work is fair in the *News* office (only morning paper here) with plenty of subs; work in the job offices about the same, with better outlook.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, \$14 per week; job printers, per week, \$14. Fall business does not pick up as was expected. The *Telegram-Herald* has changed hands and cut down cases to six and otherwise reduced expenses. More subs in town than can find work.

Harrisburg, Pa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, \$12. Outside of the daily papers, there is not much work at present, but book and job work will likely be good toward the beginning of the year.

Helena, Mont.—State of trade, good; prospects, pretty fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. At the prices above named the morning papers here are good for from \$4 to \$5 per night, and the evening paper (the *Herald*) is good for about \$4. The *Independent* has lately put a new dress on, complete throughout, which greatly enhances its appearance, typographically and otherwise; the same paper has also purchased, and has now on its way here, an entire new plant for its pressroom, including a perfecting press and stereotyping outfit for the paper, which will be the first machine of this kind ever set up in Montana.

Houston, Tex.—State of trade, not good; prospects, tolerably fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents or \$18 per week; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$25. There are enough union men living here to fill all demands, unless it may be now and then a rush for a few days or a week. At least eight of our members are now idle.

Indianapolis, Ind.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 36 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.50.

Jackson, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 27 cents; bookwork, \$12 per week; job printers, per week, \$12. No. 69 initiated its first lady member last Sunday, Miss Louise Leonburger. Rumored that a new weekly society paper will make its appearance soon.

Jacksonville, Fla.—State of trade, picking up, but not as lively as would like to see it; prospects, encouraging, and with the opening of Sub-Tropical Exposition we expect to see things enlivened very much; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 33 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$18. It is very currently rumored that there is to be

another morning and another afternoon paper, and arrangements are being perfected to that end.

Jefferson City, Mo.—State of trade, very good, with prospects of same during winter; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, \$16.50 per week; job printers, per week, \$16.50. We have just completed Volume I of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, and expect to put the finishing touches on Volume II by Christmas; then ye jolly combs will celebrate by giving their annual ball on Ben Franklin's birthday. Phil Jacobs, of St. Louis, and B. F. O'Farrell, of New York, are spending a few months with us.

Kansas City, Mo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, bad; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, \$17. Work on the dailies has been fairly good for some time with plenty of subs to do all the work given out, but job and bookwork have been slack. On the night of the 9th P. H. Tiernan's printing office at 312 West Sixth street took fire and the contents of the entire building were consumed. The east part of the block was occupied by the A. W. Kellogg Publishing Company, and its loss is estimated at \$40,000, consisting of five Hoe presses, a folding machine, stereotyping and electrotyping apparatus, photo-engraving outfit, type, paper, etc., insured for \$25,000. Mr. Tiernan's loss on building is \$15,000, stock and fixtures \$20,000, probably well insured. He had about the largest printing and binding establishment in the city, and this fire will throw out of work from fifty to seventy hands in the two firms, including compositors, stereotypers, pressmen and bookbinders. Topeka typographical union intends erecting a monument to the late Governor John A. Martin, of the *Atchison Champion*. Trouble down on the Sedalia (Mo.) *Bazoo*, an old-time non-union paper.

Keokuk, Iowa.—State of trade, medium; prospects are very good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. The *Gate City* has ordered a new dress of brevier, and expects to put it on shortly. Work in the job line is slack, with plenty of subs.

Knoxville, Tenn.—State of trade, fair, but plenty to do the work; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Town is pretty well supplied with subs. Two morning and one evening paper, and one of the morning (the *Tribune*) filled with non-union, but open to union men.

Leavenworth, Kan.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Bookwork, which has been exceedingly dull past few weeks is now looming up. Work is good all over the city and plenty of men here to do it.

Logansport, Ind.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 23 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. We have only three offices in the union, *Journal*, *Pharos & Wilson's* and *Humphreys & Co's* job office. One daily, the *Evening Reporter*. *Chronicle*, *Times* and *Burrows'* job office are out.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. Work on newspapers is about fair, with subs sufficient and to spare. In the jobrooms there is very little doing and no prospects ahead.

Louisville, Ky.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not the best; composition on morning papers, 42½ cents; evening papers, 39½ cents; bookwork, \$16; job printers, per week, \$18. A settlement of our trouble with the *Courier Journal* was again before the union at its last meeting, but their proposition was such that we could not accept, and there the matter rests.

Lynchburg, Va.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, \$12 per week; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. Charles L. Cook, a member of 116, who had the misfortune to have his leg broken a few weeks ago, is about again on crutches.

Macon, Ga.—State of trade, good at present; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, \$13 per week; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$18. Most of the bookwork is done by the week. One weekly paper pays 35 cents. Plenty of printers for work in hand. Union has an average membership of fifty.

Manchester, N. H.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 20 to 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12. John B. Clarke, state printer, is economizing (?) on the state work; instead of paying one man familiar with making up, imposition, etc., \$15, he prefers to pay two men \$12 each to do the work in an inferior manner.

Milwaukee, Wis.—State of trade, quite good; prospects, a dull winter; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$21. One paper is measuring 900 to the 1,000 ems; very lean at that. Another has been reduced about \$2 per week (bourgeois, very lean face).

Minneapolis, Minn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. Business was brisk and printers in demand until October 15, when it took a drop. Number of idle men the result. Will probably pick up again in thirty days.

Mobile, Ala.—State of trade, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.

Montgomery, Ala.—State of trade, dull; prospects, gloomy; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 to \$18. The indications are that work will be very dull in the future, with only one morning paper, and that is run by the P. P. F. One evening paper and four job offices, and they are run by the union.

Newark, N. J.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 36 cents; bookwork, 36 cents; job printers, per week, \$17. A new weekly illustrated paper of sixteen pages, entitled the *Weekly Echo*, will begin publication November 16.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, normal, not steady; prospects, unknown at this date; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. It would seem as if business men and all others were enforcing a very huge boycott on the employing printers and their satellites, as business remains very quiet for this season of the year. Even the P. P. F.'s are realizing the dullness of trade. It would be well if they were made to feel the brunt in place of honest men having to suffer.

Ogden, Utah.—State of trade, fairly brisk; prospects, good for continuance; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Although business is in good condition, there are enough subs in town to more than do the work. There are three papers, two morning and one evening; three job offices.

Oshkosh, Wis.—State of trade, nominal; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 23 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Three dailies; morning paper, leaded brevier, six-to-pica; average, \$2.50 per night. One evening paper leaded, the other solid. Poor town for printers.

Peoria, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, brighter; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Two morning, one evening and one weekly paper. Five union book and job offices. Eighty-two members of union.

Philadelphia, Pa.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 38 and 40 cents; job printers per week, \$16 and \$18. Your correspondent from this city is wrong about the state of trade. It is anything but brisk, as he describes it. Book offices are very dull. Too many printers in town.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 42½ cents; evening, 37½ cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, \$16. George W. Childs paid our city a visit during the early part of the month. The Pan-Americans arrived here on the 6th instant, were with us for three days and departed from us with many misgivings. The newspaper men are all doing very well, and the festive sub is abundant. Jobwork is very fair, and the book season proved a prosperous one. Several members are on the sick list. The union has taken steps toward providing union headquarters and the election of a general secretary. The would-be delegates are numerous.

Portland, Ore.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. Only one morning and two evening dailies, twelve weekly newspapers and fourteen book and job offices.

Providence, R. I.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, no better; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. More compositors in town than can get work.

Richmond, Va.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. Business duller for this season of year than for some years past, but prospects are more encouraging. Great many idle printers; as many subs as regulars.

Rome, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12. Altogether too much "jewing" by customers, and cutting by competing firms here on jobwork; some work being taken at or below actual net cost, in order to keep "the other fellow" from getting the job.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—State of trade, hardly average; prospects, little better; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Zion has a good representation of subs, and, although none are suffering want, the supply is fully up to the demand. The prospects for enlarging one of the dailies are fair, but there will be plenty of men to do the work.

San Francisco, Cal.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 and \$21. The trade is duller now than it has been for ten years. Plenty of printers here and no work.

Savannah, Ga.—State of trade, fair; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15, \$16 and \$18. Work is only fair on morning newspapers, with full quota of subs. Job offices all running extra hands. At next meeting of union it will elect successor to present incumbent.

Seattle, W. T.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, time work; job printers, per week, \$21; nine hours. All newspapers and job offices are in a most prosperous condition; consequently the printer rejoiceth and groweth fat.

Sioux City, Iowa.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 and \$16. No. 180 is moving along in good shape; we average between eighty-five and ninety members, and although there are lots of subs in the city at present they all manage to catch considerable work. Work in the jobrooms is especially good.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade is only fair; prospects are not very flattering; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, \$15 per week; job printers, per week, \$15.

Springfield, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$13.50. Typographical matters are quiet here just now.

Syracuse, N. Y.—State of trade, fair to middling; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Work will pick up soon. There is an overflow of printers at present.

Topeka, Kan.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 28½ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. There is only one morning paper. The *Capital* employs fourteen regulars and about the same number of subs, with demand for same well supplied.

Trenton, N. J.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, brighter after election; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, \$14; job printers, per week, \$14. It is claimed by the employers that the union is responsible for the dull times, they having demanded an increase in wages, and the work was figured on the basis of the increased scale and lost.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, only fair; prospects, not brighter than the sun; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, \$12.50 and all they can get above it. A large number of resident subs here, who, generally speaking, are able to take care of all the work given out. We have an occasional tourist, who manages to procure more or less work.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Wichita, Kan.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. The fall rush of work in the jobrooms is about over, yet will perhaps be good till after the holidays. Work on newspapers very fair.

Wilmington, Del.—State of trade, medium; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, \$12; job printers, per week, \$10 and \$12. The city is overrun with tourists, besides many of our own men. Travelers are advised, for the present, not to come this way.

Worcester, Mass.—State of trade, poor; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 33½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$15. For some unaccountable reason business is very bad, unusually so for this season of the year. Generally trade is good here during winter. Bad place at present for the poor "tourist."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"THE YOUNG JOB PRINTER" is the name of a new book of instructions on job printing for apprentices, recently published, an advertisement of which appears in another column. It is nicely printed, bound in cloth, and contains much useful information. The table of contents, as shown in the advertisement, will give an idea of the matter contained in this little work. The price is 50 cents, and it can be obtained of Farmer, Little & Co., Chicago, or Golding & Co., Boston.

THE manufacture of printing inks has become in the past few years one of the leading industries of this country, and while formerly many of the finer qualities of wood cut inks for the best classes of work were imported from France and England, the condition of affairs has been changed, and we are now exporting to England and the continental countries large quantities of not only black, but all grades of colored inks. About six years ago Messrs. Frederick H. Levey & Co., of New York, who are considered one of the leading houses in the manufacture of fine printing inks in this country, established an agency in London, and although the English printers are notably conservative and old-fashioned in their methods they were compelled to recognize the fact that such American magazines as the *Century*, *Harper's*, *St. Nicholas* and *Cosmopolitan* were far ahead in the brilliant appearance of

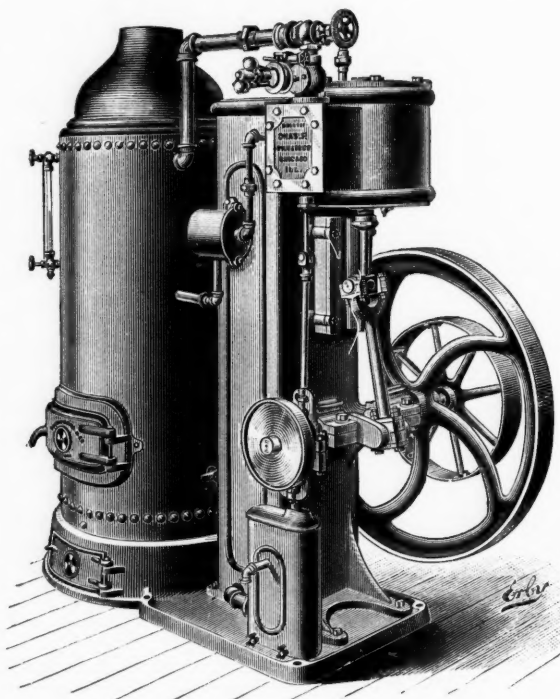
their wood cuts, and they were forced to send to this firm for the same ink used on these magazines, this grade not being made in England. We are informed that Messrs. Frederick H. Levey & Co. are competing very successfully in South America with the German, French and English printing ink manufacturers, the fine machinery used by this firm enabling them to produce some of the very finest qualities of inks.—*United States Government Advertiser*.

BYRON WESTON.

On page 116 of this issue, Byron Weston, maker of the celebrated linen ledger and record papers, of Dalton, Massachusetts, calls the attention of the trade to his make of reliable goods, whose reputation for excellent quality is world wide and so well established that no extended notice is needed to add to their renown. The medals awarded at the centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, at the Paris exposition in 1878, and at other exhibitions at various times attest the fact that their remarkable excellence is recognized wherever they are known. For first-class record books, ledgers and documents, requiring constant use, no paper is better than the Weston brand.

WILLARD CONDENSING ENGINE.

The extensive sale of gas engines and hot-air engines, notwithstanding the high cost of the engines, and of gas, reveals the very general demand for an engine of small power, say two to four



horse power, for the use of small industries, which shall be perfectly safe, and the manufacturers of the Willard Condensing Engine (of which we give an illustration) who have been engaged in the manufacture of small engines of various types for the past ten years, believe that, in this new engine, which they have now put upon the market for the first time, they offer a motor which possesses all the advantages of other motors of this class, and is free from the structural faults that exist in some of the other machines. The manufacturers claim that the cost of fuel will not exceed 1 cent per horse power per hour; that it requires no watching; does not increase the rate of insurance, can be safely managed by a person having no knowledge of engines, and that it is absolutely safe under every and all circumstances, and cannot be exploded because there can be no steam pressure whatever.

The manufacturers, in putting this engine upon the market, desire to impress upon the public the fact that it is not a hot-air

engine or a kerosene oil engine or a gas engine, but is a condensing engine using a small quantity of steam at less than one pound pressure, burning wood or coal, and is perfectly simple and reliable; making no noise or objectionable smell.

A full descriptive circular with illustrations and prices can be obtained by addressing Charles P. Willard & Co., 236 Randolph street, Chicago.

THE BURLINGTON ROUTE.

CHEAP LANDS IN THE WEST.

Along the lines of the Burlington route in Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming and northwestern Kansas, particularly on its new extensions in that territory, there is still some government land awaiting settlement, as well as other cheap land held by individuals. These lands are among the best to be had anywhere in the country for agricultural and grazing purposes. In the comparatively new districts are many improved farms which can be purchased at a very low rate of that class of restless pioneer-settlers who are ready at all times to move "farther west." In the territory embraced by the Burlington's lines west of the Missouri river, there are in the vicinity of two hundred new towns which offer to manufacturers and business men an excellent opportunity to locate with profit. Send to the undersigned for descriptive pamphlets and other matter giving location and full particulars concerning these lands.

A MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

A large, handsome map of the United States, showing North and South Dakota, mounted and suitable for office or home use, and issued by the Burlington route, will be furnished responsible parties free on application to the undersigned.

PLAYING CARDS.

For 10 cents, either in postage or by applying at room 12, C. B. & Q. R. R. general office, corner of Adams and Franklin streets, Chicago, you can obtain a pack of best quality playing cards.

P. S. EUSTIS,

General passenger and ticket agent, C. B. & Q. R. R.,
Chicago, Illinois.

FAST PRESSES.

Never before in the history of printing has there been such a demand for fast presses as at the present time. Notwithstanding the fact that many such presses have been invented and put into successful operation, the cry is still, "Give us more!" Indeed, so far from past efforts satisfying the craving for more, it would seem as though they only created a stronger desire.

"Supply creates demand." The faster presses run, the faster they must run. Where hundreds per hour used to satisfy we must now have thousands, and where thousands have been produced we must provide for tens of thousands. Printing press manufacturers have bent their whole energies toward supplying the demand, and have done nobly. They have produced presses which travel so fast that could our ancestors revisit this earth they would be lost in wonder and admiration. But presses which produce large quantities cost large prices, and the problem which above all others meets the manufacturers at every turn and is the least easy of solution, is how to get the maximum of speed at the minimum of cost. Only a small proportion of printers can afford to buy the high priced presses which are now being built. They need something which comes more nearly within their reach and with which they can increase their moderate capital and so climb to the heights occupied by the more favored few.

Recognizing this fact, the Eckerson Printing Press Company has devoted a good deal of time and thought toward meeting the necessity. After many experiments and the expenditure of much money, a new principle of construction has been arrived at, and the result is that *fast presses can be built upon those principles at a very little above the usual cost of slow ones.* For instance, a job printing press that will print five thousand impressions an hour, including feeding, cutting, counting and delivering (the whole

being done automatically), has just been perfected and gives entire satisfaction in every-day use.

Besides this, a perfecting press, built on the same principles, has been completed, by which jobwork, bookwork or newspapers can be printed, cut, counted and delivered at a high rate of speed. Or this press can be used for printing in two colors and perform all the other operations at the same time. These presses feed from the roll, which gives them an immense advantage over those fed by hand, not only in the matter of speed but also from the fact that as no feeder is required, his wages are saved, and as no sheets are soiled by dirty fingers, a less quantity of paper is required to give full count. But while the paper is in rolls the printing is done on a flat bed and platen, which enables the pressman to do better work than from a cylindrical form or from one which has to be placed in a slanting position. The rolling and distributing arrangements are simply perfect, the rollers moving so quietly and deliberately that no "wiping" nor "jumping" can possibly take place. Besides a knife to cut the paper to proper size after printing, there are also slitters to cut the reverse way, so that in jobwork two or more jobs may be worked together, or one job may be duplicated and be cut apart at the one operation. By this it will be seen that while a press makes five thousand impressions an hour, you can, by duplicating, *double, triple or quadruple* the number of the job being printed.

The principles of construction are so simple that these presses can be built at a much less price than could those with complicated and elaborate movements. And yet the material and workmanship are the best that money can buy. The bearing parts are made of the very finest wrought-iron and steel. Every separate part is finished in the best possible manner. All parts are built as lightly as possible, except where strength is necessary, and in those parts there is no lack. These presses run so silently as to astonish those who have seen them. There is scarcely any vibration whatever, even from the larger sizes. After they are once made ready and started, one man can attend to three or four of them.

The making ready can be done more easily and quickly than on any other press, as the part on which the packing is fixed can be taken right out from the press and be placed in the most convenient and lightest part of the room. Rollers will keep in condition and last longer than on any other fast press, as their movement is so deliberate and entirely free from dragging or catching. Accurate register can be obtained for perfecting or two-color work, and the means for adjustment are of the simplest description.

A printer who uses these presses will find plenty of work for them, as they enable him to turn out work so much quicker and cheaper than by the ordinary methods.

OLD BERKSHIRE MILLS COMPANY.

Old Berkshire papers have been long and favorably known to the trade throughout the country, and continue to be used by all desiring high quality and perfect reliability in paper. Established in 1801, the business has been most successfully carried on up to the present time. On August 1, 1889, the former name of the company, Carson & Brown Company (incorporated), was changed to the Old Berkshire Mills Company. The company consists of W. M. Crane, president, J. D. Carson, treasurer, and Zenas Crane. The mills are located at Dalton, Massachusetts. See advertisement on page 116, and note where the papers can be obtained in Chicago.

FRANKLIN SOUVENIR.

In the interests of the completion of the Franklin Souvenir volume of the "American Printers' Specimen Exchange," the time for contributing to which closes January 17, 1890, we offer to send copies of Volume III for examination. Upon receipt of \$1.30 we send same prepaid, and if not entirely satisfactory will refund amount; if satisfactory the balance of \$2.00 to be remitted. We want every printer who is or wants to be able to do a good job when called for, to come in with us on this last grand volume. Address Ed H. McClure, Buffalo, New York.

HOLLY AND END-WOOD TYPE.

Among the specimen pages in this issue is one from the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of Two Rivers, Wisconsin, whose Chicago office is at 259 Dearborn street. It shows but a few of the many styles of handsome wood type made by this company. They have recently issued a large specimen book of all the material made by them, a copy of which can be obtained on application. The face of their holly wood type is cut from holly and cemented to a hardwood base, and will do all ordinary poster work as well as the end-wood type, and costs much less than the latter. Every font sent out is guaranteed, and any letter that proves defective will be replaced free of charge. The end-wood type is cut on a solid block of end-wood maple and is almost indestructible. All borders, wood rule, corners, etc., are carefully made in beautiful designs, and like the type are fully warranted to be as represented. This company manufactures reglet, furniture, cases, cabinets, and every kind of printers' wood goods, and carries printers' supplies and machinery as well. Write them at either address for full information when in need of anything in their line.

A LIBERTY PRESS INDORSEMENT.

The following is a translation of a Spanish letter recently received by the Liberty Machine Works, 54 Frankfort street, New York, from Juan E. Ravelo, Marina Baja, No. 4, Santiago de Cuba, which explains itself:

The Liberty Machine Works, New York:

October 12, 1889.

GENTLEMEN,—In ordering today one of your presses, it is justice to say that in my long practice and experience in the printing business, I have used for many years the foot-power presses of several systems, and of all of them the "Liberty" has given the best results and greater advantages, and it is the "favorite" of all printers.

With the new patent which makes the "Liberty" entirely noiseless, and with the lever that allows to top the impression, at any speed of the machine, the "Liberty" has come to be the "ideal" of the printing trade.

Its simplicity, speed, durability, clear and even impression, complete the positive advantages of this press, the first of all the printing machines.

I make this statement with pleasure and spontaneously, as an acknowledgment of the good services the "Liberty" has rendered me, and is rendering now constantly at my printing office.

I authorize you to use this statement as you think best, and will only say that my signature has never appeared indorsing any recommendations solicited by the interested parties. With expression of my high esteem,

JUAN E. RAVELO.

ANOTHER GORDON PRESS.

To repeat the saying of an anonymous writer, adapted from a familiar quotation, that "men may come and men may go, but the Gordon press goes on forever," seems apropos in connection with the advent of the New Old Style Gordon Press, which the Gordon Press Works are now building, and which will hereafter be kept in stock by them in addition to the well-known and highly appreciated new style press. Cuts of both presses may be seen in the advertisement of the Gordon Press Works on another page. It is needless to particularize with regard to the many advantageous features of the New Style Gordon, and we would only refer *en passant* to its simplicity; its ease of movement, it being conceded by all to be the easiest running press made, owing to the well-known principle of a proper balance for its moving parts; and to its perfection of impression, obtained by the long dwell given to the platen during the imprint, while the platen has a rest to allow proper placing of sheet. To sum up, it is a perfected printing machine, and the printing offices are few where a Gordon jobber is not found. But "another Gordon press," not an imperfect imitation as we find many at this day, and such as we are told to beware of in the advertisements of the Gordon Press Works, but the real thing—a New Old Style Gordon Franklin Press—built by the Gordon Press Works, an imperfect idea only of which can be obtained by the picture, is now an assured fact. An inspection of the press will satisfy the most exacting as to its superiority. It is a most rigid and compactly built machine, made with the same style frame as the new style press, with the square girth, upon which is seen the name, G. P. Gordon, New York. This upon all Gordon presses attests their genuineness. The new

press has all the good points of the original old one, retaining as it does the original movements of the bed and platen, and the collar operating the lock gate, which results in the rigid locking of the bed and platen during the taking of the impression. It has an extra heavy platen, backed by the solid beam, giving great strength and durability. The central disk has been enlarged, thus more nearly equalizing the inking surfaces, and giving a better distribution. The ink arms are adapted from the New Style Gordon and operate in a direct and positive manner. The depressible grippers and instantaneous chase-lock are attached to this press as in the new style. The throw-off is perfect both in construction and operation. The New Gordon is built in three sizes: 8 by 12, 10 by 15 and 13 by 19 inches inside the chase, and is made from selected materials, by skilled workmen, and with special tools. The works of the company are located at Rahway, New Jersey, and the offices and warerooms at 99 Nassau street, New York City, where any information regarding the Gordon press may be had upon application.

THE NEW YORK ENGRAVING AND PRINTING CO.

is the name of a new process company, recently established at 320-322 Pearl street, New York, the officers in charge of which are artists of experience and national reputation. They are A. R. Hart (well known as the former manager of the Photo-Engraving Company), president and treasurer; J. C. Von Arx (late of the firm of Hart & Von Arx, photo-lithographers and gelatine printing), vice-president, and C. M. Cooper (for fifteen years with the Photo-Engraving Company), secretary and superintendent. The work turned out by this establishment is guaranteed to be unsurpassed by any similar institution in the world. Their process plates are engraved upon very hard metal, are deep enough for any kind of printing, and the largest editions may be printed therefrom without the necessity of electrotyping. Give them a trial.

Mr. Charles H. Brown, 728 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, has assumed the agency of the firm for the State of Pennsylvania.

TYPEWRITER IMITATION.

It seems a little strange that the typewriter should have been in such general use for so many years before the imitation of its product by printers put in an appearance. It is true, however, that the common typewriter imitation type, now in vogue, came into use soon after the appearance of the writing machine; and, until the general public became sufficiently familiar with the two products to readily distinguish them, this type was perhaps good enough in its place; but now it is not. Still, it seems that the craft, always alert to the demands of the trade, is fully up to them, as was shown by the sample page of typewriter imitation which was shown in the September issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, a printing-press product executed by a process invented by Mr. G. W. Weaver, of Rochester, New York, a practical publisher, printer and newspaper man of some ten years' experience, and, by the way, the same gentleman who some five years since set up the type for the first newspaper in the world entirely composed with a machine and printed by the means of electricity.

Mr. Weaver has made a study of the typewriter and its product for four years, and in this imitation he has come so near to the original machine work that even the threads of the ribbon are made to show if desired, as well as all the other special features characteristic of genuine typewriter work.

The craft is not slow to appreciate this, as the customers are demanding just that thing; and by this process it is a very easy matter to produce circulars which cannot even by an expert be detected from the genuine product of the typewriter.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—For sale, cheap (private sale), in a live town of 1,000 to 1,200 inhabitants, in northern Illinois, a weekly newspaper with a circulation of 900 and a well-equipped job office. The establishment is supplied with everything necessary to do first-class work, and is doing a paying business. This is a fine opportunity for a practical printer. For particulars address "S. O. H.," care INLAND PRINTER.

EVERY PRINTER should have a copy of "THE PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages. Price, \$1. By H. G. Bishop. Also "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION," and "THE PRINTER'S READY RECKONER." Price, 50 cents each. To be obtained of H. G. Bishop, 37 North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y., or through Farmer, Little & Co., New York and Chicago. These are the handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone who has seen them.

FOR SALE—Half interest in leading and prosperous printing and engraving plant, well located. Fine business for the right man. No better reason for selling. Inquire of "C. W. D.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—A well-established democratic newspaper, material and business, in a most picturesquely beautiful and healthy county seat and railroad town of central Texas. A first-rate country and excellent community. Address Lock Box 37, San Marcos, Texas.

FOR EMPLOYING PRINTERS—The most practical reference book for the printing house desk is "Printers' Calculations." It shows at a glance the value of stock, and also of time consumed on any job. Nothing like it has yet appeared. Price \$1.00. BURDETTE COMPANY, Burlington, Iowa.

FOR SALE—A splendidly equipped printing office and bindery, all the machinery nearly new and of the most approved make. Most of the machinery and all the type has been in use less than a year. The bindery is exceptionally good and contains, besides a ruling machine and other necessary articles, a power paging machine and wire stitcher. The whole plant will be sold very low to a cash purchaser. For further particulars inquire of H. LEB. WILLS, Colorado Springs, Col.

WANTED—The Inland Printer Co. will pay 25 cents apiece for numbers 2, 4, 5, 10 and 12 of Volume I, if in good condition, to anyone sending them to this office, or will credit the amount on subscription, if preferred.

WANTED—The Inland Printer Co. desires to obtain fifteen or twenty copies of No. 4 of Vol. III of THE INLAND PRINTER to complete sets for binding, and will pay 25 cents per copy for same. Send them on if you can spare any.

WANTED—For Los Angeles—A good job printer. The right man can buy one-third interest in a large job office at a bargain. Will take real estate for part trade. Address FRED L. ALLES, 14 South Fort street, Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED—We wish to employ a practical man accustomed to the manufacture of printers' roller composition. Want a man competent to take entire charge of this branch of our business. Good wages, steady employment. Address, with references, KREHBIEL CAPSULE COMPANY, Kalamazoo, Mich.

COUNTING MACHINES.



Send for Circular and Prices to

W. N. DURANT,
Milwaukee, Wis.

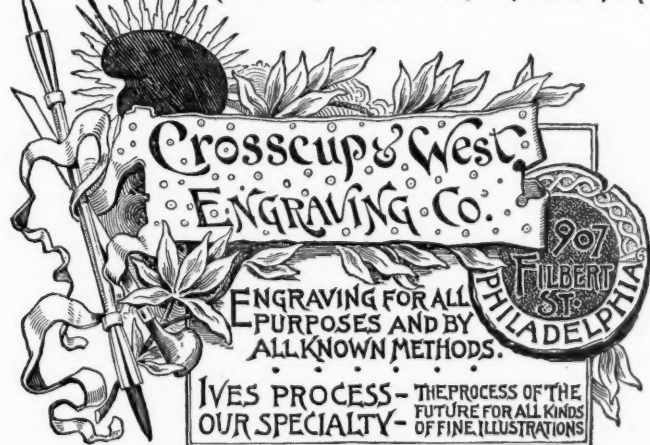
THE BATHRICK ELECTRIC DISSIPATOR.

FULLY WARRANTED.

Overcomes all difficulty from Electricity while printing in any weather and with any paper. Send for Circular.

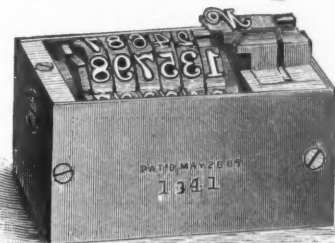
J. H. BUNNELL & CO., Sole Agts.,
106-108 Liberty St., NEW YORK.

THE LEADING ENGRAVING ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COUNTRY



THE WETTER Consecutive Numbering Machine.

Price, \$25.



Pat. May 26, 1885.
Pat. Aug. 16, 1888.

THE ONLY NUMBERING MACHINE MADE THAT IS
THE EXACT HEIGHT OF TYPE AND CAN BE
USED ON ANY PRINTING PRESS TO
NUMBER CONSECUTIVELY AT
EACH IMPRESSION.

We can refer to the following houses who are using our Machines continually:

American Bank Note Co., New York.	Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.
Franklin " " " "	Poole Bros., " "
Homer Lee " " " "	Stromberg, Allen & Co., " "
Hamilton " " " "	J. M. W. Jones, " "
Allen, Lane & Scott, Philadelphia, Pa.	Rand-Avery Supply Co., Boston.
Dunlap & Clark, " "	H. S. Crocker & Co., San Francisco.
Stephen Green, " "	Tatum & Bowen, " "
Globe Printing House, " "	Panama Lottery, Panama.

And hundreds of small Job Printing Offices throughout the United States.

For particulars address the manufacturers,

JOSEPH WETTER & CO.

28 & 30 Morton St.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

THE PARAGON Paper and Card Cutting Machines.



THE 30 AND 32 INCH CUTTERS.

They Cut Accurately and Easy, having Extraordinary Power.

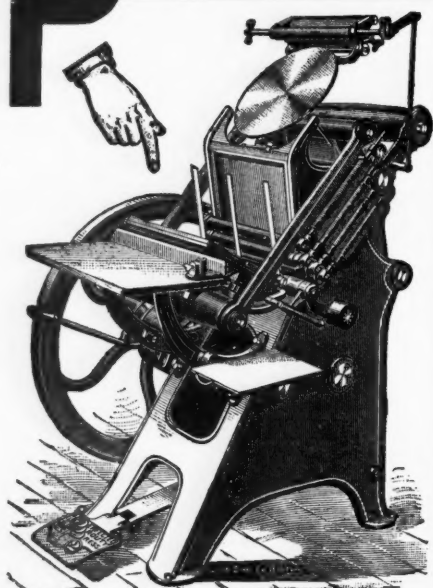
PRICES, { 14 in., \$45; boxing, \$1.00.
22½ in., \$80; 25 in., \$110; 30 in., \$175; 32 in., lever, \$200; skidded free.

RECOMMENDED AND SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD L. MILLER, Patentee and Manufacturer,
328 VINE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IN USE TEN YEARS, and today is in EVERY RESPECT THE BEST MACHINE MADE.
Any length of paper can be handled in front of the knife on the 25-inch and smaller sizes.

All sizes have Traverse and Side Gauges. They have broad clamping surface for general use, yet stock can be gauged to a half inch of the knife on the smaller sizes, and to within three-fourths of an inch on the 30 and 32 inch.

PERFECTED**PROUTY
P.R.E.S.S.****A SUCCESS!**

No cams or powerful springs are used or needed to govern its motion. Its parts are evenly balanced, and its smooth and noiseless operation, without pound or vibration when driven at the highest speed, is one of its important features. *Four* form rolls, in connection with a fountain both simple and perfect in its operation, give an unsurpassed ink distribution.

BOSTON, August 29, 1889.

MESSRS. GEO. W. PROUTY & CO.:

Regarding the "Perfected Prouty" Press purchased of you we would say that we have found it satisfactory, and for the following reasons: *First*. It is strong and capable of doing heavy work easily. *Second*. It runs smoothly, and all the attachments, gripper-motion, throw-off, etc., are well arranged. *Third*. The distribution is first-class, with superior fountain. *Fourth*. It is very rapid, the speed being limited only by the ability of feeder.

ROCKWELL & CHURCHILL,
City Printers, 39 Arch Street.

BOSTON, August 27, 1889.

GEO. W. PROUTY & CO.:

The "Perfected Prouty" Press we have now had in use about a year is, we find, a machine of great strength, is easy to operate and can be driven at a high speed on any class of work, in fact its speed is limited only by the ability of the operator; it turns off more work in a day than any other job press in our office. This alone, in these days of close competition, is one reason why printers in want of a money-making machine should give it the preference. The ink fountain is the most perfect in its operation, and can be cleansed and adjusted more readily than any other we have ever seen.

McINDOE BROS., 40 Oliver Street.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.

GEO. W. PROUTY & CO.,
620 Atlantic Avenue, BOSTON, MASS.

UPRIGHT MITERER.

\$14.00.



Printers unacquainted with these Tools may purchase them on trial. Other tools taken in part payment.

..... FIVE

UNEQUALED TOOLS

FOR PRINTERS.

No office is complete without them.

**LITTLE GIANT
RULE CUTTER.**

\$8 to \$12.



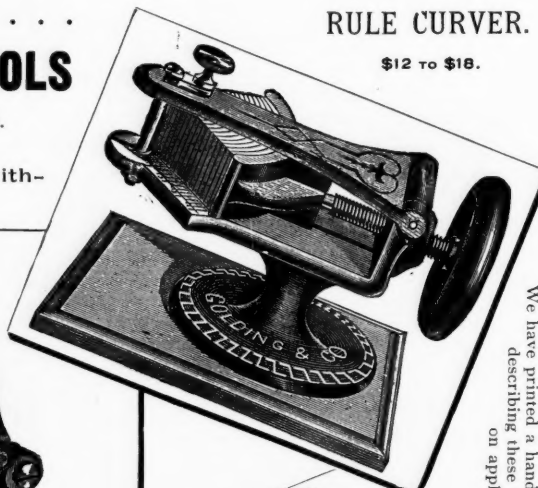
MANUFACTURED BY

GOLDING & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS IN PRINTERS'
.... SUPPLIES

RULE CURVER.

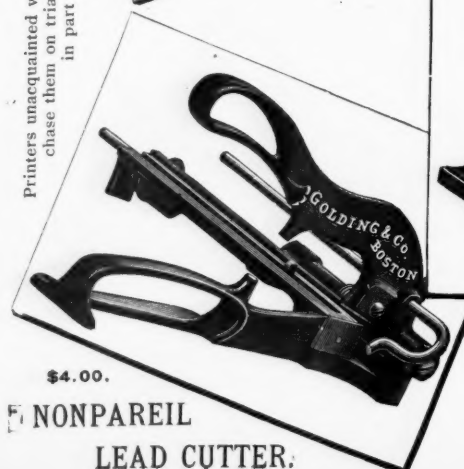
\$12 to \$18.



We have printed a handsome circular in colors, describing these tools. Sent free on application.

\$4.00.

**NONPAREIL
LEAD CUTTER.**



\$35.00.

**LITTLE GIANT
RULE SHAPER.**



*For sale and kept in stock by all the leading Typefounders and
Dealers in Printing Materials.*

**THE NEW STYLE
NOISELESS "LIBERTY" JOB PRINTING PRESS.**

Its features are entirely unique, and not to be had on any other Job Press.

THE "LIBERTY" PAPER CUTTER.

The cheapest good Paper Cutter in the market.

THE "LIBERTY" SOLID ALL-BRASS GALLEY.

The same price as Full Lined Galleys.

THE "LIBERTY" GALLEY LOCK-UP.

Indispensable for large newspapers, where every minute of time saved is of the greatest value.

FOR PRICE LIST APPLY TO

The Liberty Machine Works,

54 FRANKFORT ST., NEW YORK,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,



OR



The Union Type Foundry,

337 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO,

WESTERN AGENTS.

The Manhattan Type Foundry,

198 William St., New York.

The only type foundry started on the new American Point System, and has a great variety of Roman faces to select from. The New York Commercial Advertiser, of New York, and the Berkshire News, of Great Barrington, Mass., to which papers new dresses were recently furnished, are referred to as to quality of type.

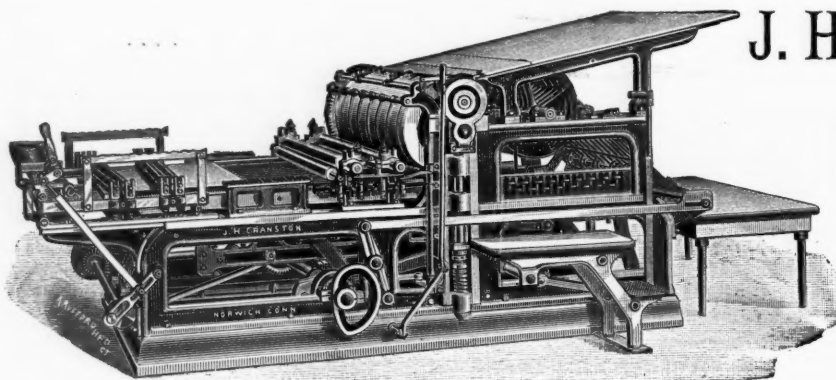
The Manhattan Type Foundry has purchased the type foundry of Mr. Ph. Heinrich, established in 1855, which possesses an unsurpassed variety of the most beautiful German faces; has the foundry entirely reorganized; put all the matrixes on the new American Standard (Point System).

Such papers as the New York Staats Zeitung, the New York Volks Zeitung, the New Yorker Zeitung, the New York Revue, Puck, the Baltimore Correspondent, etc., etc., have been always furnished with Mr. Ph. Heinrich's type.

When wanting a new dress for a paper, or to fit out a job office, apply for estimates, which will be cheerfully given.

We can furnish large orders at the shortest notice.

Type with Foreign Accents a specialty.



J. H. CRANSTON,

PRINTING PRESSES

NORWICH, CONN.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Thoroughly Instructive.
Handsomely Printed.
Nice Cloth Binding.

Price, 50 Cts.

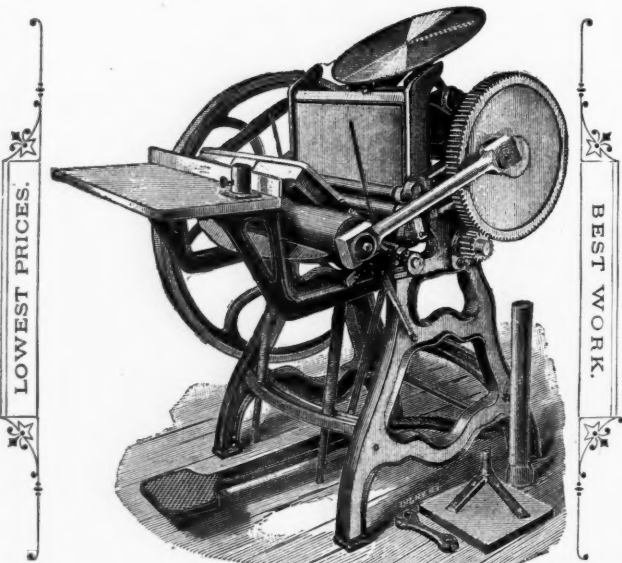
THE YOUNG JOB PRINTER.

A BOOK OF INSTRUCTIONS IN DETAIL ON JOB PRINTING FOR
BEGINNERS AND ALL UNDERGRADUATES IN THE TRADE.

CONTENTS—Definitions of Technical Terms; Names, Sizes of Type and the Point System; Selection of Type; Labor-Saving Material; Arrangement of Outfit—What is Needed; Laying Type—The "Lay of the Case"; Composition; Spacing; Making Up; Job Composition; Punctuation; Tabular Work; Locking Up; Press Work, or How to Make a Form Ready; Overlaying and Underlaying; Causes of a Bad Impression; Setting the Guides; Care of Presses; Care of Rollers; Cleaning Type; Printing Inks; Color Printing; Mixture of Colors; Bronzing; Imposition; Making the Margin; Locking Up Book Forms; About Estimating; Cost of Press Work; Table for Estimating Stock; Sizes and Weights of Paper; Specimens of Artistic Composition.

FOR SALE BY

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., 154 MONROE ST., CHICAGO, AND
GOLDING & CO., 183-199 FORT-HILL SQUARE, BOSTON.

NEW CHAMPION PRESS

Chase 6x10 in.; weight, 300 lbs., \$60	Chase 10x15 in., Plain, Throw-off, \$750
" 8x12 " " 600 " 85	" 8x12 " Finished, " 120
" 9x13 " " 725 " 100	" 9x13 " " 140
" 10x15 " " 1000 " 135	" 10x15 " " 190
" 8x12 " Plain, Throw-off, 100	" 11x17 " " 240
" 9x13 " " 115	

Steam Fixtures, \$12. Ink Fountain, \$12. Boxed and delivered free in N.Y. City.
Easiest running; simple in construction; the equal of any other job press;
every one warranted; for fine as well as for heavy work; two weeks' trial
allowed. Send for circular.

NEW CHAMPION PRESS CO.

A. OLMESDAHL, MANAGER,

Machinists and Manufacturers and Dealers in Job Printing Presses,
No. 41 Centre Street, New York.

**THE ROSBACK**

IMPROVED

PERFORATOR

Has many points of
superiority
over other Machines.

Send for new Descriptive
Circular and Price List.

F.P. ROSBACK,

MANUFACTURER,

Successor to ROSBACK & REED,
338, 340, 342 Dearborn St.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

THE ECONOMIC

THE BEST LOW-PRICED

PAPER CUTTER

IN THE MARKET.



BEST OF ALL AND CHEAP.

SIMPLE AND RELIABLE.

This Machine is designed to meet the demand of Printers who
want a good Paper Cutter at a low price.

It is very simple in construction, yet it is powerful, strong, and
as well built as any higher-priced Cutter. Every machine war-
ranted.

PRICES:

24-inch, \$115; 30-inch, \$150; 32-inch, \$175.

Boxed and Shipped Free of Charge.

T. V. & V. C. STILLMAN, Manufacturers,
WESTERLY, R. I.

Moss Engraving Co.

METHODS:
Moss' New Process
photo Engraving
Moss-Type Process
Zinc Etching.

ENGRAVERS
OF
ILLUSTRATIONS FOR
BOOKS,
News Papers & Circulars.

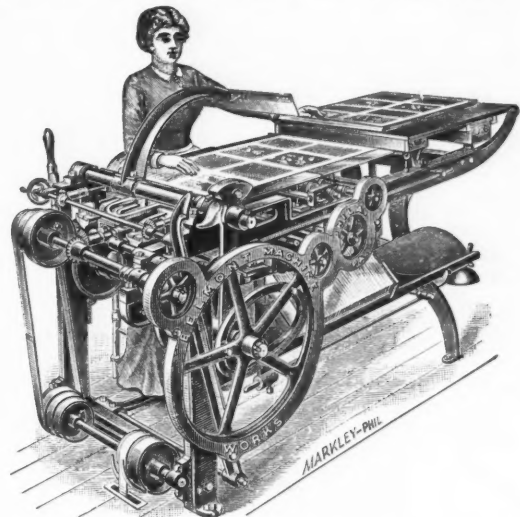
SUPERIOR SUBSTITUTE
FOR WOOD ENGRAVING

535 PEARL ST. COR. ELM ST.
NEW YORK.

SEND STAMP FOR CIRCULAR; SEND PHOTOGRAPH, DRAWING OR PRINT FOR ESTIMATE.



Belmont Machine Works,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER-FOLDING MACHINERY



OUR NEW FOLDING MACHINE is the best built and the most accurate folder ever made. The cheapest machine to operate. It folds to perfect register. Occupies less room than any other folding machine. Very simple in construction, and of great speed.

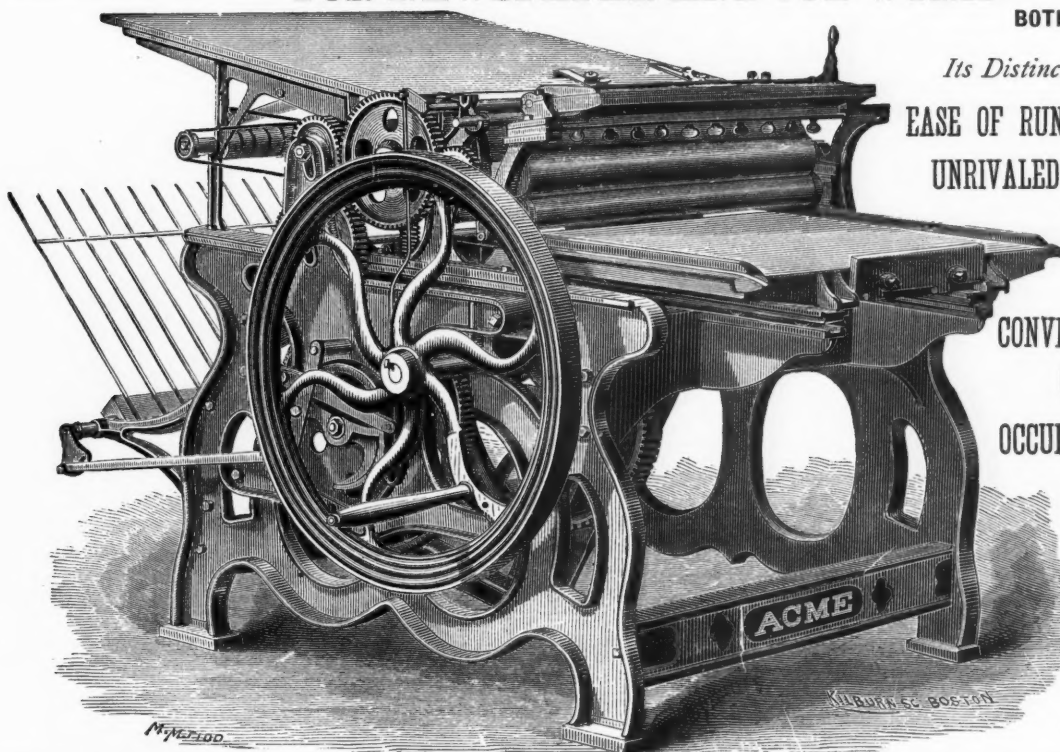
All machines sold on thirty days' trial. Send for full information and circulars to

BELMONT MACHINE WORKS,
TAYLOR & SHOEMAKER,
3737 Filbert St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Acme Improved Two-Revolution Press

FOR NEWSPAPER AND JOB WORK

BOTH HAND AND POWER.



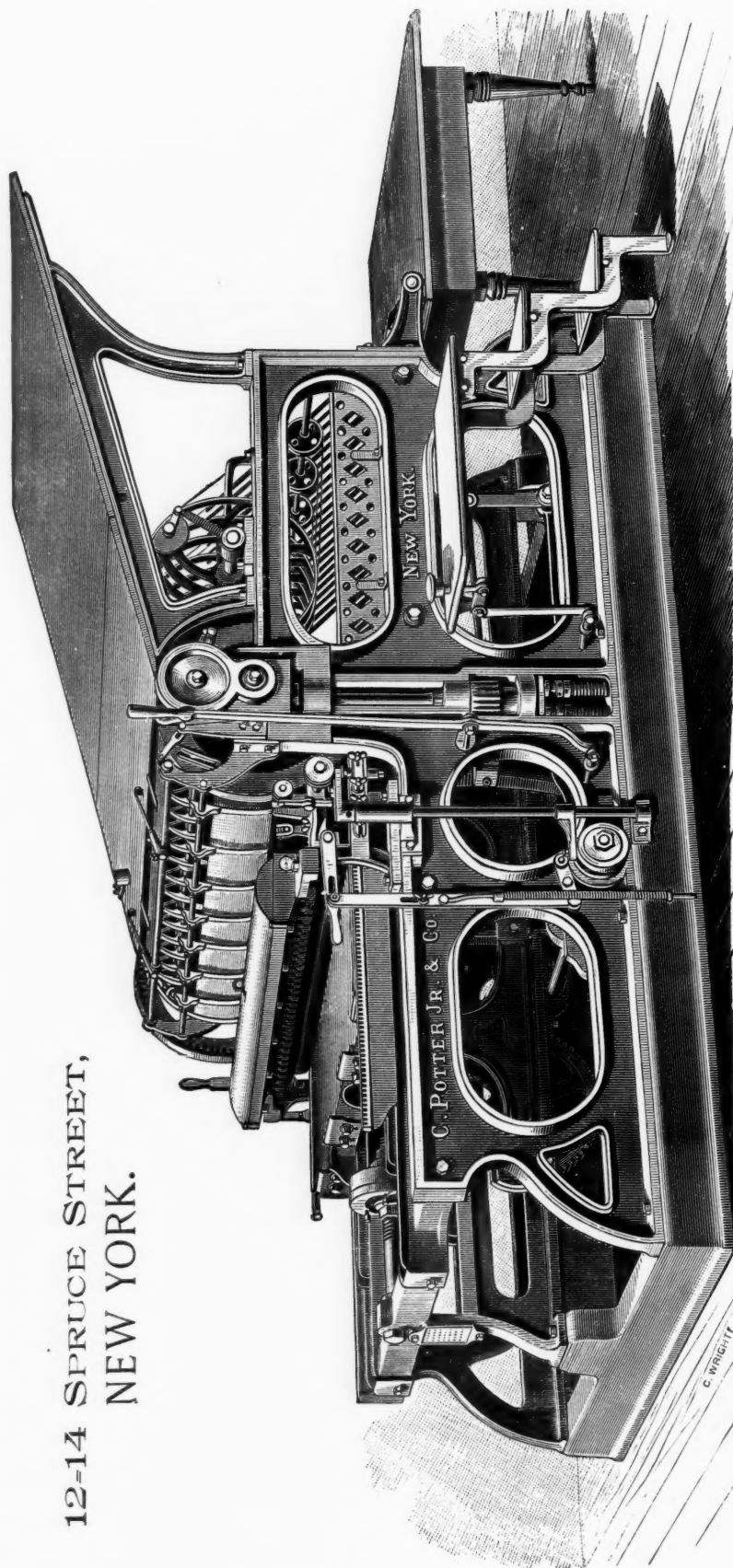
Its Distinctive Features are
EASE OF RUNNING,
UNRIVALED INK DISTRIBUTION,
PERFECT
THROW-OFF,
CONVENIENCE OF
GETTING AT FORM,
OCCUPIES SMALL SPACE,
EXCELLENT
REGISTER.

Send for
Testimonials from
Users,
and Price List.

THE CHILD ACME CUTTER & PRESS CO., 64 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

C. POTTER, JR. & CO'S

12-14 SPRUCE STREET,
NEW YORK.



PATENT IMPROVED TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

WITH patented mechanism for controlling the vertical movement of the impression cylinder. It is extremely powerful, accurately fitted, free from friction and evenly balanced. A patented automatic device is also provided which prevents lost motion, and governs the degree of impression. Its patent reversing mechanism consisting of a cross-belt and spring shifter, is operated by the foot, which places the Press under the immediate control of the feeder. These advantages, with its Sheet Delivery, Hinged Distributer, Caps, Positive Slide Motion, Noiseless Grippers, etc., complete a printing machine that in every respect is equal to the most exacting demands of the times.

WESTERN AGENTS: H. HARTT & CO., 65 THIRD AVE., CHICAGO.

THE · ECKERSON · PERFECTING · PRESS.

Built on entirely New Principles. A Fast Press at about the price of a Slow One.

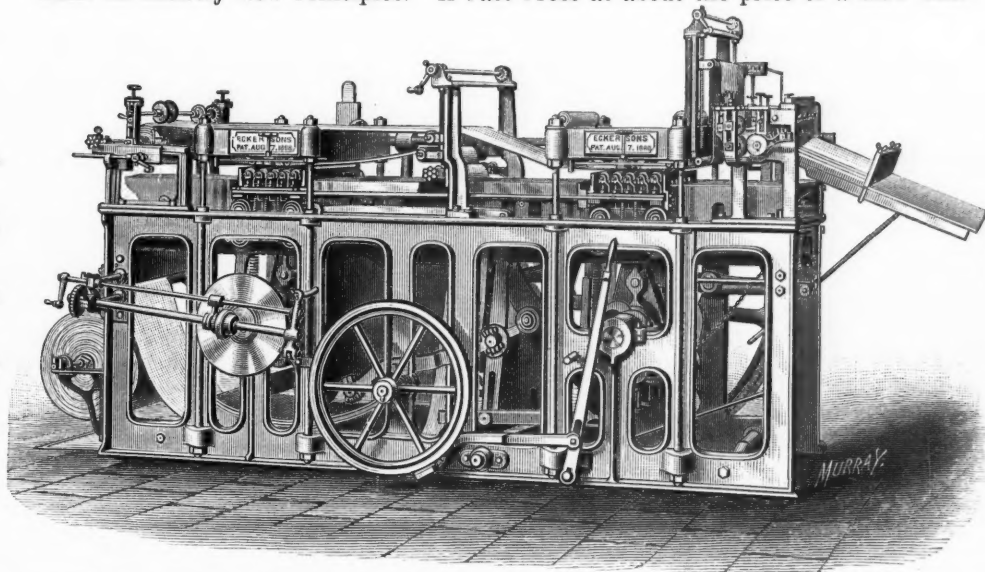
Entirely
Automatic.

Prints from
the Roll.

Easily
Understood.

No Feeders
Needed.

Accurate
Impression.



Solidly
Constructed.

Rolls Form
Perfectly.

Prints in
two Colors.

Counts, Cuts
and Stacks.

Nothing
Can Beat It.

The Harrisburg Morning Telegram of July 28th, says:

"This unique press does even more than was claimed for it, working so expeditiously and accurately as to delight the beholder. There is none better on earth, hence THE TELEGRAM lost no time in securing one to meet every demand promptly and satisfactorily."

The New York World of May 15th, says:

"In THE WORLD jobroom the press was started off on the heaviest sort of work, and took hold with a grip which tickled old pressmen who came in to see the little wonder, and as it was the first to be put in operation in this city, the remark was heard again and again, that THE WORLD was always getting the first show at all the good things."

STYLE No. 1.—Job Press, three sizes, for printing one side only.

STYLE No. 2.—Job Press, three sizes, for printing at one operation on two sides or in two colors.

STYLE No. 3.—Newspaper and Wrapping Paper Press, two sizes, for printing on one side only.

STYLE No. 4.—Newspaper Press, two sizes, for printing on two sides.

These Presses run from 3,000 to 6,000 impressions an hour. All the bearing parts are made of Steel or best Wrought Iron. For Particulars and Prices, address

THE ECKERSON PRINTING PRESS CO., Oneonta, N. Y.

NEW YORK OFFICE—30 Beekman St.

Special Agents: MORGANS & WILCOX MFG. CO., Middletown, N. Y.

WORKS—COHOES, N. Y.

HOWARD IRON WORKS,

—Buffalo, N. Y.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE · DIAMOND.

MOST RAPID AND BEST CUTTER
MADE

Seven Sizes, 32 to 62 Inches.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTERS' AND BOOKBINDERS'
MACHINERY.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST. —

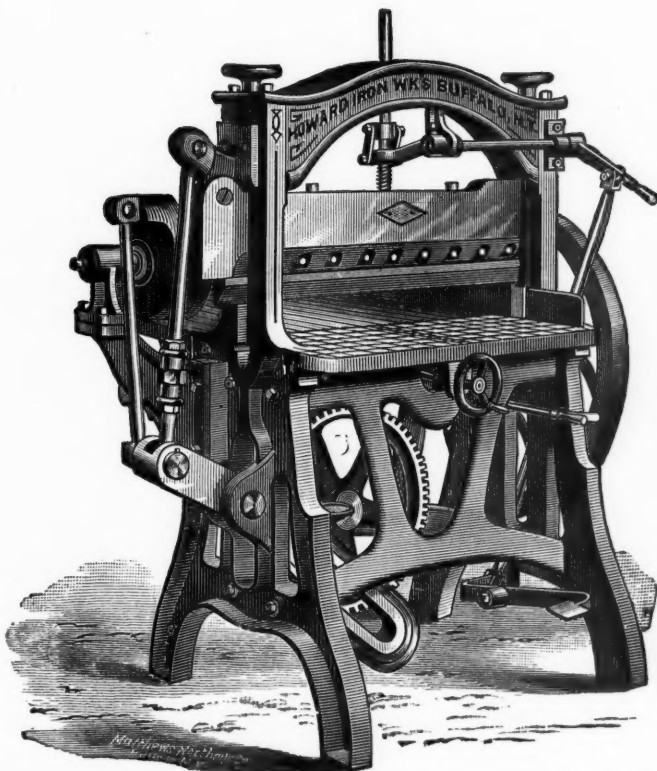
★ ★ ★ ★ ★

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,

GEN'L WESTERN AGENTS,

115 & 117 FIFTH AVENUE,

CHICAGO.



The Gordon Press Works,

ESTABLISHED FORTY YEARS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

NEW AND OLD STYLE

GORDON'S

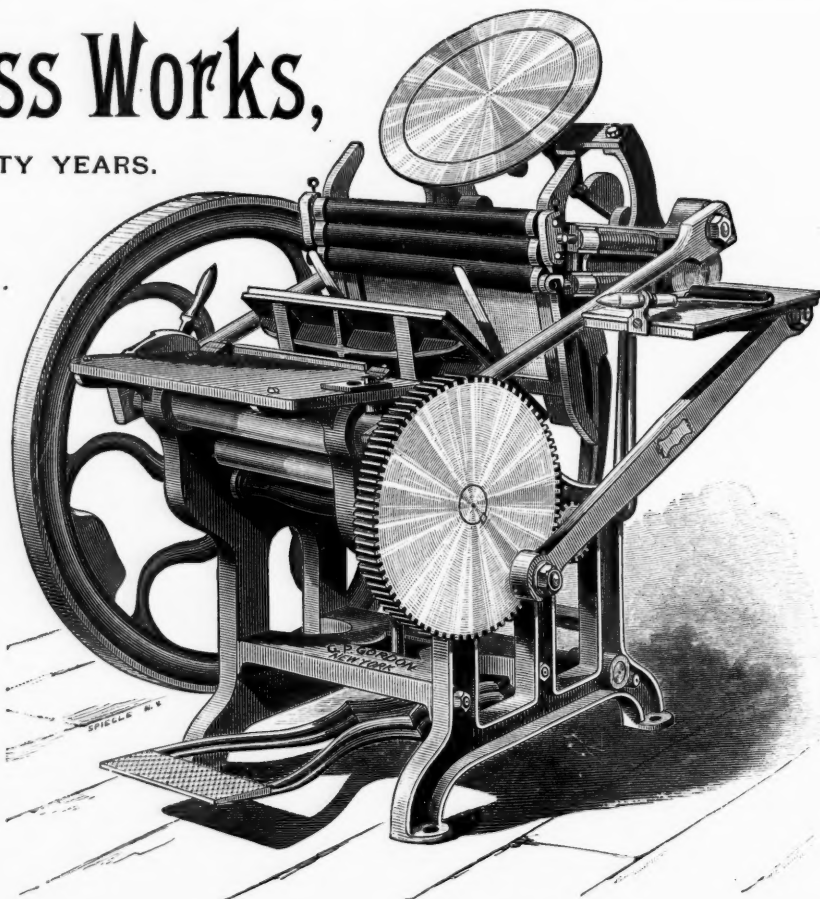
 **FRANKLIN**

PRINTING PRESSES.

* * * *

Our well-known New Style is built in five sizes, viz: 13x19, 11x17, 10x15, 9x13 and 8x12 (inside the chase).

We are now also making the Old or Original Style Franklin Press with a "Throw-Off" and other improvements, and of a class of workmanship heretofore unequalled. Sizes, 13x19, 10x15 and 8x12 (inside the chase).



NEW STYLE.

The attention of Printers is called to the fact that we make all the parts of the Gordon Presses interchangeable.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

The use of our name in connection with any other presses is unauthorized.

George P. Gordon was the inventor and patentee of the Gordon or Franklin Press and the improvements thereon.

All our Presses bear the name **GEORGE P. GORDON** on the square girth connecting the frame of the press.

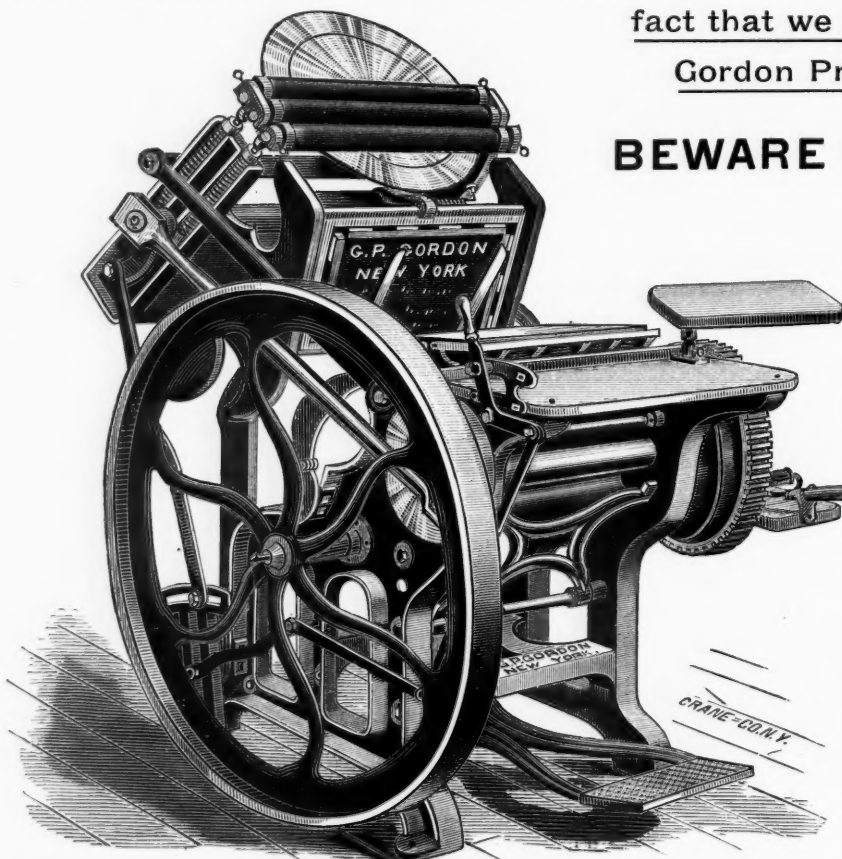
GORDON PRESS WORKS

OFFICE AND SALESROOM:

Nos. 97 and 99 Nassau Street,
 NEW YORK CITY.

FACTORY:

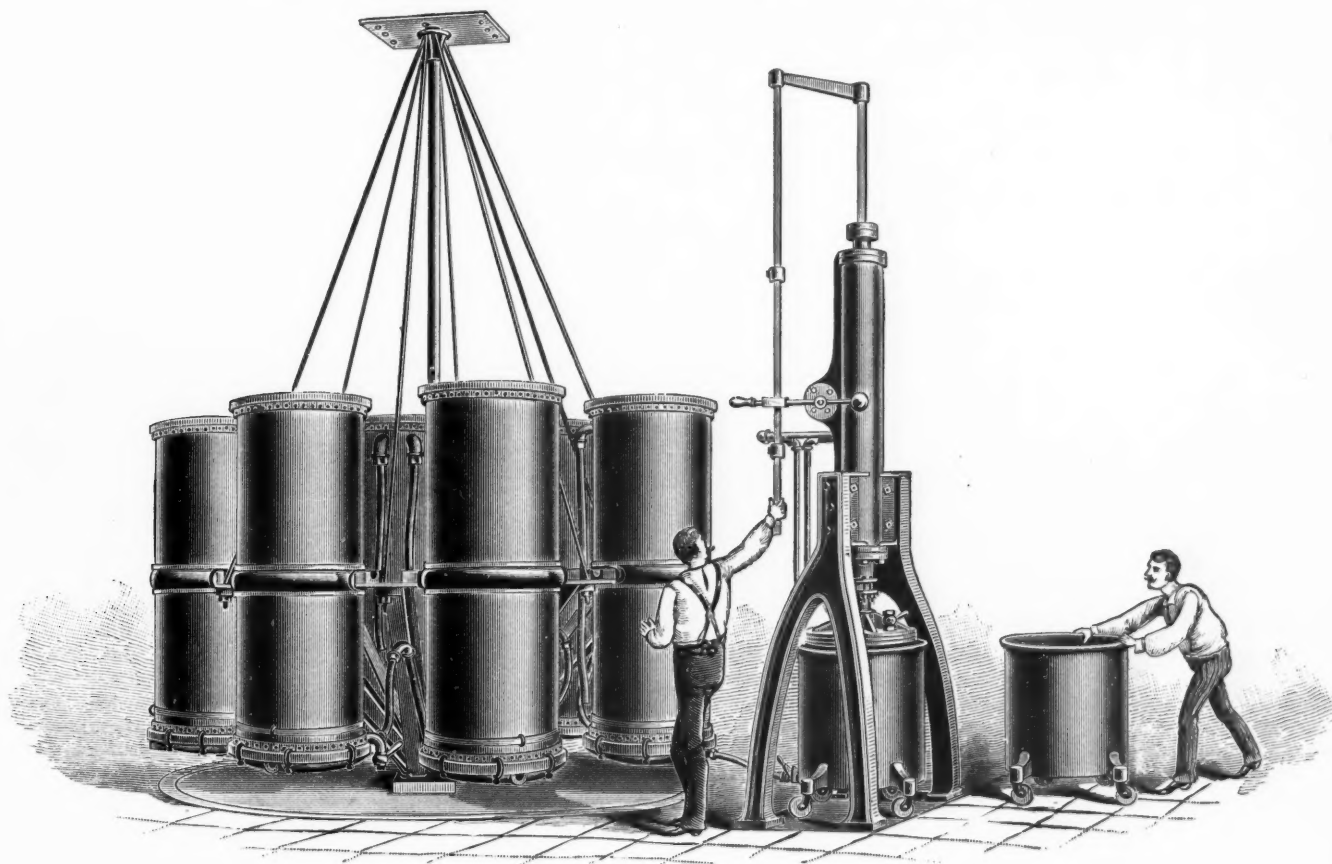
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY.



OLD STYLE.

BINGHAM'S BATTERY OF GATLING GUNS

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
PRINTERS' INKING ROLLERS.



THIS cut illustrates our latest improvement in the apparatus for the rapid and perfect manufacture of Printers' Inking Rollers. It is the application of hydraulic pressure by which twenty rollers are made in *one minute* by forcing the composition in the molds from the bottom, and retaining the pressure until the hardening process has solidified them, thus producing firm, solid, elastic and lasting rollers, absolutely straight, round and smooth, whereby perfect distribution, evenness and purity of color and improved output is obtained. A realization of what has long been sought for. *No pinholes. No crooked rollers. No delay*, and least possible shrinkage. Printers engaged in the business for the money there is in it can not afford to be without them. They are the cheapest, because they are the BEST.

Samuel Bingham's Son,

Enlarged Quarters. New Location.

22-24 Fourth Avenue, CHICAGO.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

THE LEADING TRADE JOURNAL OF THE WORLD IN THE PRINTING INDUSTRY.

THE INLAND PRINTER.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

WITH the October, 1889, number THE INLAND PRINTER began its seventh year. It is the intention of the publishers to make Vol. VII of this journal surpass any of its predecessors in the tone of its editorials and original articles, character of its contributions, extent and value of its correspondence, beauty of its illustrations, and general excellence of its typography. No effort will be spared to make it of more value to the employer and employed, more beneficial to its advertisers, than in the past, and prove a welcome visitant in offices and homes of all engaged or interested in the printing and kindred trades.

TO THE EMPLOYER It affords information to be obtained in no other publication; suggestions as to managing offices successfully, hints in regard to estimating on work, ideas about supervision of the various departments, reports of late inventions in printing, and other matters of interest.	VOLUME VII	TO THE PRESSMAN Its every page is a delight and a study, the press-work being pronounced by the trade superior to anything heretofore produced. Articles on care of rollers, electricity in the pressroom, making ready, mixing colors, etc., will appear from month to month.
TO THE COMPOSITOR It offers items of news from correspondents everywhere, business outlook in different cities, giving state of trade and other interesting notes, biographical sketches, with portraits of prominent printers connected with organized labor, specimens of printing in black and colors, diagrams of imposition, etc.	CLUB RATES. A SPECIAL RATE OF \$1.50 PER YEAR Will be made to clubs of six or more subscribers. Proprietors of offices should take the paper themselves and induce their men to do so. It will be money well spent, as the ideas derived from a perusal of its pages will make them more efficient workmen, and enable them to produce more perfect and artistic work, giving the office a higher standard of production, and consequently better prices. Foremen of offices, large or small, can by little effort secure a club of six subscribers. It will pay to do it.	TO THE APPRENTICE Desirous of coming to the front and taking his place with thorough workmen, in addition to its practical articles on printing, it shows from time to time reproductions of amateur and poorly executed jobs with same matter displayed as it should be upon opposite pages—an object lesson that cannot fail to be beneficial.
<div style="text-align: center;">  BIGGER </div> TO THE ELECTROTYPYER A visit each month from such a periodical can not be otherwise than welcome. What interests printers and pressmen will interest as well the electrotypy and stereotypy. Machinery pertaining to his trade will be illustrated and described.		<div style="text-align: center;"> BRIGHTER  </div> TO THE ENGRAVER The illustrations in wood engraving and zinc etching, half-tone and modern processes, and articles descriptive of them will prove of unusual benefit. New processes will be mentioned as fast as they become known.
		TO THE ADVERTISER Desirous of reaching trade in all parts of the world, it affords the best medium extant. THE INLAND PRINTER circulates among the best classes of trade, and its large circulation insures a wide scope to advertisements appearing in its columns.

Subscription Price, \$2.00 per Year. Sample Copies, 20 Cents each.

Foreign Subscriptions, Postage added.

To old subscribers we say: Continue your subscription. You will like Volume VII better than you did previous ones. To all who are not subscribers we say: Try THE INLAND PRINTER six months or one year. Once tried, we are sure you will continue.

Send Twenty Cents for Sample Copy.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRESIDENT.
 C. F. WHITMARSH, SECRETARY.
 JOS. PEAKE, TREASURER.

THE INLAND PRINTER CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

183 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.